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## Budget guidelines avert \$12.3 million shortfall

by Judith Knelman

The administration is planning to balance its budget next year despite projections of a \$12.3 million shortfall.

The University began its current fiscal year with a deficit of \$3.3 million. A deficit of \$771,000 for the super-computer was added, but outside the operating budget. The facility is expected to wipe out its accumulated deficit by 1991; a deficit in the operating budget would, by contrast, be exponential.

The budget guidelines for 1987-88 show that if nothing were done to prevent projected shortfalls from turning into deficits, assuming current levels of funding, the cumulative deficit would grow to at least \$20.6 million in 1988-89 and, if current government funding policy persisted, to \$140 million by the end of 1991-92.

The Planning & Resources Commit-

tee recommended the guidelines for approval at a special meeting held Feb. 2. (See story below.) Governing Council will consider the guidelines, which appear as a supplement to this issue, at a special meeting today.

In this year's guidelines can be seen the beginning of a switch in organization of the budget prompted by the provincial government's policy of designating uses for funds in addition to providing base funding. Funds designated for research, instructional equipment and library books and faculty renewal are specified under new income, and expenses in these areas are itemized under several categories in the table describing the allocation of additional funds.

U of T expects to receive an increase of \$11 million in basic operating funds for 1987-88 along with increases of

about \$400,000 for faculty renewal, \$1.1 million for accessibility and 4.5 million for research. The amount for library enhancement remains the same as for this year (\$5.1 million), and a new category has been added, an adjustment and closure fund, which will distribute \$7 million among the province's universities. Rules determining eligibility for these targeted funds have not yet been announced by the government.

The \$12.3 million in cuts to base budgets will be made up in part by income from non-formula grants — as much as \$8.4 million, if the administration's assumptions concerning the rules for eligibility prove to be correct. A reduction of \$700,000 will be assigned to the budget envelopes of the president, the vice-president (business affairs), the vice-president (research) and the vice-president (institutional relations), with a special effort to protect institutional relations in view of the forthcoming fundraising campaign. The remaining \$3.2 million will be removed from the base budgets for which the vice-president and provost is responsible.

The \$3.2 million, while the largest dollar amount, represents an average cut of about 1.2 percent on the base budgets for which the provost has responsibility. The average decrease for the president and the other vice-presidents is about 1.5 percent.

Initial reductions to the provost's area may seem higher than 1.2 percent, but various funds supported by non-formula grants will restore some expenses for research, instructional equipment, faculty renewal and library acquisitions that would otherwise have been reduced or support some projects that would otherwise not have been funded.

The guidelines explain: "Since almost all of the income from special non-

formula grants which is set aside for new initiatives will be assigned to academic divisions, the final effect will be that administrative budgets will bear a heavier burden than academic budgets in meeting the necessary base budget reduction in 1987-88."

The projected increase for salaries, wages and benefits in the coming academic year, the largest component of the operating budget, is about \$20 million. Another \$2 million will have to be spent on the increase in compensation for May and June 1987. The other components are restoration of reductions using reserves and designated funds, obligatory and protected expenses, discretionary increases, and reserves for contingency and reallocation. The University's projected increase in income from formula grants and student fees for 1987-88 is about \$30 million. The \$12.3 million to be recovered from reductions to base budgets, along with reversal of one-time-only additions to the 1986-87 budget and academic salary recovery, brings the total increase available for the 1987-88 budget to \$42.6 million.

## Sexual harassment policy ready for Governing Council

by Patrick Donohue

Over the objections of student and staff representatives, the Committee on Campus & Community Affairs voted Feb. 3 to recommend that Governing Council approve the administration's proposed policy on sexual harassment.

In presenting the policy, Provost Joan Foley emphasized that it was the product of an effort to reconcile opposing views within the University. "This is not the kind of policy the administration might have prepared if it had been doing it on its own," Foley said.

Since a consensus on a policy doesn't seem attainable in the near future,

Foley said, the University should accept a policy "which will not be regarded as perfect by anyone," rather than prolong the undesirable situation of having no policy. "I'm trying to convey a certain pragmatism," Foley said.

The motion approved by the committee states that the policy will remain in effect for two years. Then it will be reviewed, Foley said. After some experience in working with the policy, the sexual harassment officer might be able to suggest terms agreeable to all members of the University.

One of the most controversial issues  
See HARASSMENT: Page 2

## Nixon asks for greater efficiency

by George Cook

Ontario universities must operate with greater efficiency if they are to avoid provincial audits and directed funding, provincial treasurer Robert Nixon says.

Nixon told a group of about 70 people in the Hart House Debates Room Feb. 5 that while he does not intend to press for a provincial audit of the universities, he continues to expect something "as crass as efficiency".

The Hart House forum was the last of three, sponsored by the University of Toronto Faculty Association, in which provincial politicians made brief statements on university policy and responded to questions from a panel and the audience. The Feb. 5 forum was chaired by John Starkey, a professor of geology at the University of Western Ontario and president of the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations. Provost Joan Foley, Pro-

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Provincial Treasurer Robert Nixon at Hart House: "The system has to be seen to be innovative."

P&R  
approves  
guidelines

A balanced budget may be irresponsible, staff representative Michael Jackel told the Planning & Resources Committee Feb. 2.

In a discussion of the budget guidelines before they were approved, he suggested that a balanced budget would show that "we are carving away at the University . . . Maybe we should have a budget that would show the difference between what it takes to finance our operations properly and what we are being given."

He added: "There are different approaches. From a business point of view this makes perfect sense. From a political point of view it makes little sense." Later in the meeting he acknowledged that, given the constraints, the budget guidelines were acceptable.

Provost Joan Foley observed that 1.5 percent of the operating budget is the maximum deficit allowed under Governing Council policy. The danger in allowing such a deficit to begin with is that if there were an unforeseen reduction in income the University would have to exceed the deficit limit.

"There are really no options for an institution that doesn't control its own financing," said Professor Mike Uzumeri, chairman of the Department of Civil Engineering, "except to go for a balanced budget."

Joanne Philpott, a government ap-  
See GUIDELINES: Page 2



# Guidelines

Continued from Page 1

pointee to Governing Council, said the committee should be happy that the reductions don't have to be greater. "I think most of us can manage a 1.2 percent reduction," she said. "I don't think we should spend any time worrying about it. We shouldn't spend much time discussing it because it's not a bad reduction considering what the government and the public have been hearing for a long time."

"Small cuts accumulated over the period of years have a terrible effect," commented Professor John Galloway of the Department of Geography. He said three professors share a phone line in his department, and perhaps with the cuts next year it will go to four. "That is not efficient use of a professor's time."

"I'll retract my statement that we should be happy and say that we should be uncomplaining," said Philpott.

Gerald Schwartz, a government appointee with a Harvard MBA who is president of Onex Capital Corporation and chairman of the board of several other companies, questioned the way the guidelines had been determined.

"We would take a darned hard look at a company before we had four professors sharing a telephone," he observed. He asked whether the obligatory expenses were really obligatory in the amounts set out.

"By the time we get to this point, all items have been gone over with a fine-tooth comb," replied Dan Lang, assistant vice-president (planning) and University registrar.

Uzumeri complained that the unicameral system of governance prevented the University community from participating in the budget process. "We do not ask the key questions. In my opinion there is nothing obligatory here."

"You could look at it constitutionally, or as a system of checks and balances in the administration. Everybody pays if we're not careful," said Lang. He pointed out that the University has been unable to pay for membership in some organizations and has negotiated fee decreases in others.

"When I see that the budget is determined by the '86-87 base plus inflation," said Schwartz, "I think the psychology is wrong. If it were zero-based, it would start with what you have to spend. There is substantial room to attack the costs without attacking the mission of the institution."

# Harassment

Continued from Page 1

in the policy is the time limit for filing a complaint, Foley noted. She was proposing a four-month limit because it accommodates the academic term and falls within the time limits — ranging from three to 12 months — in the sexual harassment policies of other universities.

Several objections to the policy were outlined in a memorandum to the committee from staff member Judith Gilliland, who was unable to attend the meeting. However, the staff association's position on the policy was presented to the meeting by Jose Sigouin, chair of the association's status of women committee.

Sigouin objected to the four-month limit as unfair to victims of sexual harassment. In some circumstances, she said, such a limit would rule out valid complaints. Sigouin said that the shortest time limit in sexual harassment policies at other Canadian universities is six months — except at York University where the limit is three months. But York will likely extend the limit, she said.

"U of T deserves better than to be known as having the shortest time limit," she said.

Professor Henry Rogers, the faculty association's vice-president (grievances), explained that the faculty wanted a two-month time limit in order to protect the accused person's right to a speedy trial. Because memories of witnesses tend to fade, it's necessary to deal with incidents as soon as possible, he said.

Brian Burchell, an undergraduate representative, asked the committee to refer the policy back to the administration for a revised time limit of six months. Burchell said he applauded the administration's intensive consultation with University constituencies on the policy, "but it would be unfortunate if groups who participated became alienated because the policy is centrally flawed."

Burchell said that instead of "deferring debate" by proposing a policy review in two years, the issue of the time limit should be resolved now. He also said that the experience of working with the four-month limit would not solve the question of its effectiveness. The University would have no way of knowing whether complainants might have come forward if the limit had been longer, he said.

Undue emphasis should not be put on faculty members' views, Burchell said, even though they enjoy a "privileged position" by virtue of the *Memorandum of Agreement*, which gives faculty the power of veto over any disciplinary policies involving them. The faculty represents an important but small proportion of the University compared to the 90 percent of the community consisting of students and staff, he said.

Mary Kent, a government appointee, took exception to Burchell's opinion on the relative importance of faculty. "If we didn't have the faculty, we wouldn't have a university," Kent said.

In response to Burchell's statement that the trial of the four-month time limit might fail to bring to light some complaints, Kent said it could always be argued that other cases might have come forward if the limit had been longer. She expressed the opinion that people who seriously feel they have suffered from sexual harassment will make their complaints within the prescribed time limit.

"Bear in mind that some people in our community are feeling harassed, not necessarily sexually harassed," Kent said, urging the committee to support the administration in its effort to put a policy in place.

Foley said she saw little point in referring the policy back to the administration for further consultation because the prospect of reaching an agreement on

the time limit was slight. Rogers pointed out that the faculty had originally wanted a limit of two months but that "in a spirit of compromise" the association had agreed to support Foley's policy. "They're not likely to change their minds," he said.

Fawn Currey, a graduate student, asked Foley what would happen if Governing Council approved a policy without the faculty's agreement. Foley replied that, according to her understanding of the *Memorandum of Agreement*, the enforcing of the disciplinary aspect of the policy would be jeopardized if the faculty association hadn't approved it.

Several other concerns were raised in the discussion of the policy:

- Sigouin said the definition of verbal sexual harassment as directed to "one or more specific individuals" should be amended to include generally sexist language not specifically directed to individuals

- Burchell asked whether the statement in the policy that sexist behaviour should be addressed by education rather than by the disciplinary measures of the policy provided a loophole whereby verbal harassment — one form of sexist behaviour — could be excluded from the policy. Eric McKee, assistant vice-president (student affairs), said he did not think such an interpretation would be allowed. The administration intended the definition of verbal sexual harassment to prevail over any ambiguities

- McKee said the job of the sexual harassment officer is envisioned as a part-time position for someone occupying another position in the University. He said the job description for the officer would not be reviewed by any committee of Governing Council but would be drawn up by the administration according to the approved policy

- The review of the policy after two years would include the sort of wide-ranging consultation that took place in the preparation of the policy, McKee said. The policy would not lapse at the beginning of the review process but would be extended for as long as necessary to complete the review.

## Working group, grant-supported staff

The working group on grant-supported staff is holding an information-gathering session at noon in room 161, Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories, Feb. 10.

This is the second information session to be held this month by the group, which is reviewing the application of personnel policies to grant-supported staff. Working group members invite grant-supported staff, principal investigators and any other interested parties to attend the session to help identify problems and solutions.

## Northern Telecom donation

Northern Telecom has given U of T \$30,000 to support the Canadian portion of a three-country study of "The Education-Employment Fit of Engineering and Business Graduates".

The study, to be coordinated in Canada by Professor Harvey Kolodny of the Faculty of Management Studies, will explore the effects of computer-based training on engineering and business graduates' education, and their application of that training in the organizations that hire them. The other participating countries, France and Sweden, will fund their work; findings will be shared by all three.



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# Academic affairs considers undergrad education review

The Academic Affairs Committee has taken the first steps towards a major review of undergraduate education at U of T.

At its Feb. 5 meeting, the committee established a steering group under Professor William Callahan, chair, to plan a special academic affairs meeting to discuss such a review.

Callahan presented to the committee a newspaper article describing the maladies of university education in the US as discovered by a Carnegie Foundation study. The study, based on reviews of 29 universities and interviews with some 11,000 students, found that conflicting interests and internal tensions diminish the quality of the undergraduate education in many institutions.

Noting that many of the problems cited in the report apply to Canadian universities, Callahan suggested that it is time for a major review of undergraduate education at U of T. The last such review — the Macpherson Report — took place nearly 20 years ago, Callahan pointed out.

Most committee members strongly supported Callahan's call for a review.

Professor James McConica, president of the University of St. Michael's College, mentioned widespread media criticism of Canadian university education. Since the issue of fund raising looms so large, McConica said, the University should undertake a review of the quality of the education it provides, "not just to satisfy ourselves but to have a bearing on the public perception of us."

David Power, an undergraduate representative, said students deserve an education that is based "not on a situation that existed a generation or two ago but one that exists now and will tomorrow."

Many members said the review should consider broadening the education undergraduates receive. To accomplish that, it might be appropriate to give divisions more specific directions on material to be covered, said Peter Wright, acting dean of architecture. He asked, for instance, whether it was appropriate to allow any student nowadays to graduate without a knowledge of computers.

Professor Arthur Sherk of mathematics said he believes a tendency towards too much departmentalization interferes with providing a broad education. As an example of an attempt to counteract that trend, he cited UC's design of a "Unity of Knowledge" program including courses from the sciences, social sciences and humanities. Uncertainty of funding has held up implementation of the program, he noted.

Undergraduate Soraya Farha, pointed out, however, that the goal of a broad education is largely restricted by the need for students to take courses in which they can obtain the marks that will admit them to the professional programs they want. For instance, she said, an arts student might be interested in a science course but decline to take it for fear of receiving a low mark. She suggested that, to balance the emphasis on marks, it might be possible to allow students to take one course on a simple pass-or-fail basis.

Michael Bilaniuk, an undergraduate, said that quality of education for engineering students is undermined by inadequate and outdated equipment. He said engineers need "more money for machines".

The question of available money was addressed by several members. Cynthia Chambers, a graduate student, pointed out that the review would have to contend with the reality of current budget restraints. Otherwise, she said, it would merely be an "academic exercise". Principal Ron Williams of Scarborough College said that if the review was

doomed to irrelevance for financial reasons, "none of us feel like going through with it."

Although he said he was not "vigorously" opposed to the review, Williams pointed out that a review of the undergraduate experience took place just two years ago. "A surfeit of studies may cause indigestion," he said.

Carole Gillin, director of the Office of Research Administration, asked whether a review of undergraduate education should be postponed until the publication of the president's green paper on renewal, which might deal with the subject.

Provost Joan Foley told the committee she felt the president would deal with the quality of undergraduate education in his green paper but would not likely resolve all related problems. She therefore felt that it was "appropriate and timely" for the committee to consider the issue and that the president would welcome the committee's involvement in a review.

Professor George Luste of physics said it would be a mistake for the review not to include graduate education. He said that many Canadian universities offer an excellent undergraduate education but that there are far fewer excellent graduate schools. It is important, therefore, to ensure that U of T continues to provide first-class graduate education, he said.

The committee agreed that the question of whether or not to include graduate education in the review would be addressed at the special meeting. That meeting will also deal with questions such as whether the review should deal only with general principles or whether it would recommend specific changes in faculties.



STEVE BEHAL

## Student named to Order of Canada

**R**enowned Canadian artist Doris McCarthy, a part-time student at Scarborough College, has been named to the Order of Canada. McCarthy, 76, taught art at Central Technical School in Toronto for 40 years and has been a regular exhibitor with the Ontario Society of Artists. She began taking courses

at Scarborough in 1977 and is now only a few courses away from earning a specialist BA in English. One of her favourite activities when not painting and studying is skating, a hobby she took up about 20 years ago. "I'm not very good," she says, "but I love it and it keeps me in shape."

## Gap between target and actual enrolment

**A**nearly 700 FTE's (full-time equivalents) short of planned enrolment this year. About three-quarters of the full-time shortfall occurred at the undergraduate level, mainly in arts and science and engineering. Part-time graduate enrolment was expected to remain about the same as last year but dropped by more than 300 students. Full-time enrolment increased over last year but was slightly lower than expected.

A report to the Planning & Resources Committee by Dan Lang, assistant vice-president (planning) and University registrar, details and analyzes the shortfall, which in large part was due to lower-than-expected retention rates. Lang said his office is undertaking a study to examine retention and graduation rates for students in various divisions, comparing current retention rates with those from the mid-70s.

The retention rate for the St. George campus dropped for the third consecutive year to the lowest it has been since 1980-81.

At Scarborough College, a better-than-expected retention rate offset a shortfall in first-year enrolment. At Erindale, the retention rate did not increase as much as was projected, and there was a significant discrepancy between actual and expected first-year enrolment that was partly due to competition from St. George for students with marks in the low 70s.

In engineering, a drop in advanced standing enrolments resulted in a shortfall in second year of 98 students. Dentistry was 10 students short of its target and forestry had 58 fewer undergraduates than planned, largely on ac-

count of a decline in first-year applications and a weakening in the quality of the applicant pool.

Visa student enrolment continued to decline, though more slowly at the undergraduate level than in the previous two years. At the graduate level, visa enrolment dropped by nine percent.

Full-time graduate enrolment in the Ontario university system increased by 2.3 percent in 1986 over 1985, but the University of Toronto's increase was just under one percent. For the system as a whole, new entrants into master's and doctoral programs increased by 2.9 and 5.9 percent respectively, but at U of T enrolment of new students in master's programs decreased by 5.08 percent and in doctoral programs by 1.51 percent.

According to a tabulation by the School of Graduate Studies for the SGS Council, over the past seven years part-time enrolment in all doctoral programs has dropped significantly: from 102 to 40 in the humanities, from 109 to 42 in the social sciences, from 69 to 33 in the physical sciences and from 54 to 33 in the life sciences. Increased full-time enrolment brought the totals up in the physical and life sciences, but total enrolments declined in the humanities and social sciences. Part-time enrolment also declined in all divisions but the social sciences at the master's level.

An analysis by SGS of graduate enrolment by gender over the past seven years reveals that the male population has declined significantly at the doctoral level in the humanities and social sciences and in education.

A detailed enrolment plan for 1987-88 will be proposed by the administration in March. The general strategy will be to set targets for new enrolment at the levels planned for 1986-87.

## McGill professor next president of Victoria University

**E**va Kushner, professor of French and comparative literature at McGill University, has been appointed president of Victoria University, effective Sept. 1. Professor Kushner succeeds Goldwin French, who has been president since 1973. Chairman of the Victoria Board of Regents, D.W. Pretty, said Professor Kushner's appointment was recommended unanimously by the search committee and approved unanimously by the Board.

Kushner, a native of Czechoslovakia, received her secondary school education in France. She came to Canada in 1945 and completed her university education

at McGill (PhD, 1956). She has taught at Sir George Williams University, Carleton University, and University College, London, and since 1976 has been at McGill. A distinguished scholar who has published extensively in the fields of French literature, Quebec literature and comparative literature, Kushner was elected to the Royal Society of Canada in 1971 and was vice-president of the society from 1980 to 1982. She has been a member of the Canada Council and this year completed a term as vice-president of the Social Sciences & Humanities Research Council.



# Nixon

Continued from Page 1

fessor Paul Thompson, chair of UTFA's external review committee, and OCUFA executive director Howard Epstein formed the panel.

"I have yet to be impressed with the efficiency of the utilization of our dollars," Nixon said. "I want to see that the universities are prepared to make the decisions to ensure that their offerings, as provincially assisted universities, do not have inefficient overlaps and duplications."

However, the treasurer said that for the moment the government will not legislate an end to perceived duplications or order a provincial audit of university account books. "The word rationalization is like certain other words politicians can't use any more because they immediately elicit the kind of response those in our particular circumstances [minority government] can't cope with in an effective and useful way. Obviously I think there are serious overlaps and inefficiencies in our post-secondary system. We should draw on its strengths and its stability, but if we think we've reached perfection, we're in error."

"The government has a primary commitment to excellence in education. That's going to have to be paid for — and responded to as well. The system has to be seen to be innovative and not totally engrossed in admiration for its past. The inertia in the post-secondary system, its inability to move towards new concepts and ideas, is very frustrating. In my view it impedes development."

Nixon said the government intends to introduce three-year funding plans for universities and other provincially funded institutions. "Government and political parties are at their best when they make commitments in this direction and stick with them," he said. After the meeting he told reporters that a three-year plan may be included in the next provincial budget, but that the decision to do so has not yet been made.

## OISE

The government has not reversed its decision to make the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education part of the University of Toronto, Nixon said. Making the institute part of the University would be to the advantage of both the Faculty of Education and OISE. "It didn't seem an unreasonable thing, particularly since the two organizations are closely associated."

"But," he added, "the implementation has been somewhat delayed and may be permanently put off."

The legislature's general committee on government tabled an all-party report last spring opposing the government's policy on the merger of OISE. The committee proposed that OISE be made completely independent of the University, with the authority to grant its own degrees. (Under the current affiliation agreement with the University, OISE awards U of T degrees.) However, the government has rejected the committee's proposal.

Facilitating access to the universities and ensuring their quality remain the twin pillars of government policy, Nixon said. "My view tends to be somewhat populist. Accessibility is the thing I'm most committed to, but I won't put that ahead of quality. I put them side by side."

In response to a question from the provost, Nixon said he is "not keen" on university research directed by the private sector. "I'm concerned about private enterprise having any kind of control over the direction of research at the university level," he said. "I don't mind private enterprise participating, but not when it calls the shots."

He said he is also concerned about

research directed by the "American military establishment" for purposes that may or may not be made explicit to those doing the work. The primary responsibility for funding basic research continues to lie with the federal and provincial governments.

The Centres of Excellence program will provide about \$100 million a year for research in Ontario, Nixon said. However, implementation of the program has taken longer than expected. By the end of the first year, only \$15 million will have been spent. "We can be criticized for being over-enthusiastic about how rapidly we could get those funds into the research community."

In response to a question from the audience, Nixon said he understands the "inestimable value" of encouraging students from abroad to study in Canada.

It would cost about \$40 million a year to return to the "status quo ante" and eliminate differential fees, he said. While the government hopes to improve the situation for foreign students, it must also carefully consider other needs.

The treasurer's statements were generally well received. The provost said she thought he showed a good appreciation of underlying issues facing the universities and noted that he appears to be giving "broad hints" regarding the importance of efficiency. The universities should take his concerns seriously and avoid the imposition of legislated measures, Foley said.

COU director of communications Will Sayers said he thinks Nixon has understood and sympathetically considered the plight of the universities. While the treasurer said nothing new or surprising, he indicated the government would, for the first time, attempt to make three-year funding commitments.

Sayers said the universities must show that many perceived duplications are in fact justifiable. When politicians and business people look closely at the universities, they will see "cleanly run operations", he said.

Sayers was encouraged by Nixon's admission that the word rationalization is "no longer useful in the political vocabulary". Reform can be implemented, in cooperation with the institutions, by the creation of financial incentives and disincentives, he said.

OCUFA executive director Howard Epstein noted that when asked to suggest specific ways of ending wasteful duplication, Nixon made no concrete proposals.

"Besides the OISE example, there aren't many things he finds particularly offensive," Epstein said. "The thing I was most encouraged by was his hint that he would not be using his legislative power to interfere with the overall structure of the university system."

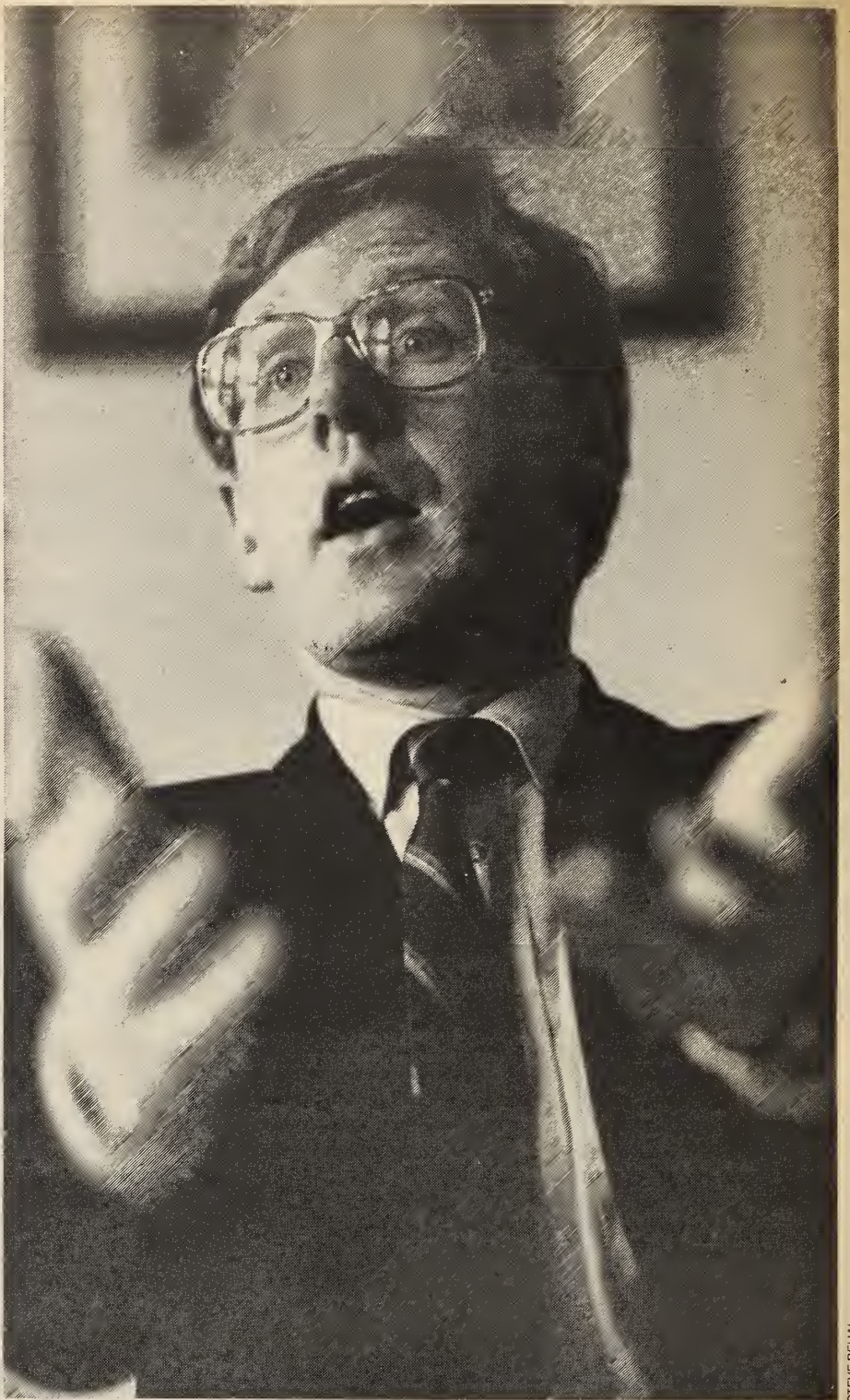
## Bob Rae

Nixon was the last participant in the faculty association forums. His visit followed visits on Jan. 21 by opposition leader Larry Grossman of the Progressive Conservative Party (see *Bulletin*, Jan. 26) and on Jan. 28 by New Democratic Party leader Bob Rae. The latter was chaired by UTFA president Michael Finlayson. The provost, UTFA executive director Suzie Scott and OCUFA president Starkey formed the panel.

Rae said successive provincial governments have been allowed to underfund Ontario universities because the universities have failed to make a convincing case to the public.

"The universities haven't done the job that needs to be done with various publics, many of whom have a much stronger relationship to the universities than the universities have understood or imagined."

Rae said he thinks public support is growing, but could become stronger still. "The universities represent opportunity for a great many people. That's the very strong card they can play in a



NDP leader Bob Rae: "Universities should reach out to their publics."

broader political context and it has to be played."

The universities have so far avoided political involvement. "You've tended to feel there's something dirty about getting involved in the political process, that it's not seemly, not in the best intellectual traditions of the university. Most people in the university enjoy what they do and don't want to spend their time justifying how they make a living or explaining what's going on. But the hard reality of life is that that has to happen."

The NDP leader said he does not think accessibility and quality are irreconcilable. "By accessibility I don't mean that everybody should go to university or that everybody should go to the University of Toronto. When I talk about accessibility I'm talking mainly about the general flow in the educational system, one that tends to make access to education more difficult than it should be."

Accessibility is also important to those looking for teaching positions or academic advancement. "The system isn't only inaccessible for students, it's inaccessible for a lot of faculty people."

"If we're going to deal with the discrepancy between men and women in the university — the incredible extent to which the universities are bastions of male supremacy — and with the problems of an aging professoriate, we must be committed to broadening permanent access to appointments in the university."

Rae said he favours a significant increase, over time, in the base budget allocations for the university system. He said he is opposed to too much directed funding. "The universities have to make

their agenda clear. I don't think it can be set by government or by anybody in the political process. Universities are communities with the obligation and the right to express their objectives and maintain control over their budgets and their priorities."

Although there appear to be "real problems" with the University's current unicameral government structure, a return to bicameralism would bring back the "two solitudes" of a business-oriented board of governors and an academic senate, Rae said.

## UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO Bulletin

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# Departments coming on-line for faster, easier purchasing

by Patrick Donohue

Purchasing departments tend to have reputations as Dickensian havens for paper pushers. But that image is being shattered at U of T with the introduction of electronic requisitioning.

By means of the new system, departments that are on-line will be able to use personal computers to create requisitions and transmit them electronically to purchasing. Keith Bowler, director of purchasing, predicts that on-line requisitioning will shorten the turn-around time on orders and slash the department's paper work.

And because the program designed for the system combines the purchasing department's information on orders with records in accounts payable, departments throughout the University will benefit in many ways:

- The exact status of departmental accounts will be shown. This should avoid delays formerly caused when orders were refused for lack of funds. Now, if there isn't enough money for a particular purchase, a department can still make the requisition but it won't become a purchase order until the account contains the required funds

- Departments can find out what's happening to requisitions at any point in the purchasing process. For instance, if a vendor complains about not being paid, the department can call up the file to see if a cheque has been issued instead of having to phone accounts payable or wait for a monthly statement

- Departments can change the sums allotted to blanket orders without going through purchasing, provided the departments' accounts contain enough money.

Bowler says the most important feature of the new system, from purchasing's point of view, is that it will free up more of the department's time for research. It will also provide currently unavailable data — such as the total number of any particular type of item bought.

On-line requisitioning means less paper work for accounts payable as well. In the past, accounts payable had to search through paper files to find purchasing orders and compare them with invoices received. Now, they can be compared on-screen.

Functions to be brought into the system in the near future are the processing of personal expense reports, accountable advances and certified invoices. Tony Pieterse, manager of the accounting department, says computerization of these functions will speed up reimbursements.

The design of the combined purchasing and accounts payable system — thought to be the first of its kind at any Canadian university — has taken up most of the resources of Business Information Systems (BIS) for the past year. Roger Coltman, director of the project for BIS, says the design process has been "fairly complex" because of the many different features that have to be phased in gradually.

Working on the project at BIS with Coltman are Yakov Matusevich, chief programmer, and Laine Canivet, the project administrator responsible for the accounts payable part of the package. In addition, five BIS programmers have worked on development of the system. Representing the end users on the planning team are Arpi Mar, supervisor of accounts payable, and Rosanne Blake, manager of systems and operations in the purchasing department.

Blake, who joined the department in 1985 as a student in Scarborough's co-op program in administration, conducted orientation sessions throughout the University to stir up enthusiasm for on-line with purchasing. The department chosen in December to be the first to come on-line was psychology. Chemical engineering and the office of the dean of engineering have followed.

Few bugs have shown up in the system, says Eva Louie, who looks after the psychology department's accounts. "It's great," she says. "It speeds up the service. It's really convenient."

To come on-line, a department needs equipment capable of communicating with the University's IBM mainframe. After gaining access to the system through a security code, a user creates a requisition. At purchasing, the requisition is directed to a buyer who adds some information turning the requisition into a purchase order. Printed overnight by U of T Computing Services,

the orders arrive at the purchasing department in the morning, ready to be signed and mailed to vendors.

The printing stage illustrates the new system's dramatic reduction in paper: just three copies of orders instead of the former six. The copy formerly sent to accounts payable is no longer necessary now that the department is on-line. An acknowledgement form which vendors were supposed to return to purchasing has also been scrapped.

Eventually, U of T may be able to order electronically from vendors.

Already, the purchasing department has electronic access to the catalogues of two vendors who receive about \$3 million of U of T's business annually. Another future phase of on-line purchasing will introduce commodity coding for equipment ordered on a routine basis.

Meanwhile, purchasing expects to have about 220 departments on-line within a year. No department is obliged to come on-line, Bowler says. "But if you want your purchase orders processed faster, this is obviously the way to go."

## American prize for U of T author

History professor John Beattie has been awarded the Leo Gershow Award by the American Historical Association for his book *Crime and the Courts in England, 1660-1800* (Princeton University Press, 1986).

The award is given annually by the association to "the author of the most outstanding work in English on any aspect of the field of 17th- and 18th-century European history."

In his book, Beattie explores how the

English courts dealt with crime in a period during which the foundations of modern judicial administration were being laid. He deals with the offences and offenders, the changing nature of the criminal trial, the patterns of jury verdicts, and the consequences of secondary punishments — transportation and imprisonment — introduced in this period.

Beattie is cross-appointed to the Centre of Criminology and currently is acting director.



## WordPerfect at UTCS

The University of Toronto Computing Services offers courses in WordPerfect, a word-processing package running on IBM-PCs and compatibles. These courses are designed to meet the requirements of two separate groups on campus: the department secretaries and administrators using WordPerfect in their jobs, and the academics. Each series includes an introductory and an advanced course and is intended for both beginners and experienced microcomputer users wanting to learn the editing and formatting capabilities of WordPerfect.

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3. *Who.* Dr. Who? Professor Who? Joe Who? We get a little picky here; we like to have either two initials or a full first name. Professor Smith? I know them well. Professor S. Smith? If he's from U of T that narrows it down somewhat, but there is more than one Professor S. Smith even here.  
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4. *Whence.* Is Professor X.Y. Smith from U of T? If so, we need to know her department (or faculty, school, institute, etc.); if she's from another university or institution tell us that (in which case, we don't need to know the department).  
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5. *Where.* Include the name of the building and its address, and the room name, number or both.
6. *When.* If the event lasts one hour or less we usually just put in the starting time; if it lasts longer we add the finishing time.
7. *Sponsor.* Which department or division of the University is sponsoring this event? Sometimes this is useful to indicate the viewpoint from which a topic is to be examined (e.g. **Knights of the Third Rank** could be about anything from medieval history to modern chess openings).
8. *Information.* For some events (usually conferences) we like to list a telephone number readers can call for more information; for the rest we need to know whom to contact in case you have forgotten to tell us something.
9. *Miscellaneous.* If there is an admission charge, or if advance registration is required, we need to know; most events listed are free so we don't want our readers showing up and being surprised. Is this event part of a series? If there is anything else you think we ought to know, please include it.

Events, **The Bulletin**, 45 Willecks St., University of Toronto, M5S 1A1

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO **Bulletin**

# Competition will be held for supercomputer time

A competition will be held among U of T researchers for some of the 10 percent discretionary time available to the University on the Cray X-MP/24 supercomputer, the Research Board decided at its Feb. 4 meeting.

David Nowlan, vice-president (research), told the board that, according to the agreement between the province and the University, about 1,200 hours on the Cray will be available for the University's use between now and September. Nowlan said he planned to make about 600 hours of that time available in the competition.

The University's researchers in such fields as theoretical physics, astronomy, molecular biology and atmospheric physics could use up to 300 hours for a single project but would be hard pressed to pay for the time at the rate of approximately \$150 an hour for academic research, Nowlan said.

But researchers competing for time on the Cray would initially be expected to purchase a nominal 25 hours at the \$150 rate, Nowlan said, adding that eventually a purchase of 50 hours might be required. He said any worthwhile project should be able to find backing to purchase that much.

Professor Philip Kronberg, chair of the Cray Users' Committee, said he wholeheartedly supports the competition because opportunities for academics to gain access to supercomputers in Canada are very limited. He said some U of T researchers have been forced to apply for access to supercomputers in the US.

Terms of the competition will be decided by a recently established

Research Board subcommittee on computer use throughout the University, chaired by Professor C.C. Gotlieb of computer science. The subcommittee will also adjudicate the competition. The board suggested an early March deadline for submissions.

Nowlan mentioned several possible uses for the other 600 hours available to U of T: assisting deans and chairs in the recruiting of "superstar" researchers who need time on the Cray; providing leverage for negotiating research contracts by offering some time at less than the \$2,000 an hour commercial rate; and offering time on the Cray to graduate students who can't afford it.

## Soirée française

For the Victoria University sesqui celebration, the Victoria Cercle français has organized a soirée française to be held Feb. 25 in the Wymilwood music room. Planned for the evening are:

- un petit récital de Pierre Souvairan, musique française pour piano
- une causerie de Laure Rièse intitulée "Connaissez-vous les petits musée de Paris?"
- des chansons exécutées par tout le monde, Al Ross au piano
- une réception, vins et fromages

For more information, telephone Alice Rathé, 585-4408.

## Outstanding librarian award

The Librarians' Association of U of T (LAUT) invites nominations from the University community for an award to be presented to a librarian currently working at U of T. The winner will be selected in recognition of superior achievement through work or activities of exceptional merit that advance librarianship or through outstanding service to the University. This new award will be presented at the association's annual meeting in May. The winner will receive \$100.

The selection committee consists of the chairman of the advisory committee

on the U of T Library System, the Faculty of Library & Information Science member of the committee, two past presidents of LAUT and one LAUT representative to the advisory committee.

Nominations, which close at 5 p.m., *March 13*, should document the qualifications of the nominee according to the selection criteria. Nominations should be sent to: Professor Richard Helmstadter, chairman, LAUT Award Selection Committee, Victoria College. For more information, call Lari Langford, 978-7687.

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# Distribution of overhead research costs examined by task force

A plan that would see more revenue for overhead costs directed to departments was discussed by the Research Board Feb. 4.

According to the plan recommended by the board's research agreement task force, departments would receive 60 percent of overhead revenue from their contracted research and the central administration would receive 40 percent. The system currently in place distributes 60 percent to the central administration and 40 percent to departments.

## Chief of first nations to give lecture

George Erasmus, the national chief of the Assembly of First Nations, will speak about the constitution and Canada's native people at U of T Feb. 24.

He will deliver the third Katherine Baker memorial lecture, organized by the Faculty of Law, New College and the Students' Administrative Council at 4 p.m. in New College's Wetmore Dining Hall.

Erasmus, a Dene from Fort Rae, Northwest Territories, was elected national chief in 1985 of the assembly, which represents 350,000 status Indians. He has also served as president of the Dene Nation.

Since 1985, the University has calculated overhead costs at 65 percent of the portion of the researcher's salary charged to the company for the research. Previously, the University charged 30 percent of the total contract for overhead.

Vice-President (Research) David Nowlan told the board he supports the direction of a greater proportion of the overhead revenue to departments because the University's overhead revenue is growing. He said the 40 percent currently allotted to departments doesn't accurately reflect the cost to them of sustaining research.

Nowlan also said a shift in the distribution is timely because the University's new budget guidelines indicate that it may be possible to identify more accurately the flow of funds designated for research. This would allow for stabilizing of research overhead payments to departments and enable them to plan for the expenditure of the income.

He said that the current sporadic payments of overhead income to departments prevents forward planning for its expenditure. University administrators would more likely be receptive to a reversal of the 40/60 distribution formula if departments could plan in advance for the extra income, he added.

Professor Mike Charles, vice-dean of engineering, agreed with Nowlan that the distribution of more overhead funds to departments is justified because the largest component of overhead costs by far is the time spent by researchers which cannot be billed to contracting companies but which is nevertheless related to contract research.

Unless departments receive a larger share of overhead revenue, the ability of

research units to fulfil contracts and to initiate new projects will be jeopardized, Charles said.

Professor Jim Guillet of chemistry suggested that the administration should consider advising department chairs to direct a significant portion of the department's share of the revenue to the individual research project that initiated the contract. Guillet said that his research over five years had brought the University about \$100,000 in overhead revenue, "but I haven't seen a penny of it."

Some departmental flexibility regarding overhead income is necessary to sustain some research projects, Guillet said. He cited the hypothetical example of a \$350,000 provincial grant for a Centre of Excellence. If the University and the department kept their full share of the overhead costs, the project would be left with about \$155,000 for research. "That's discouraging to work with," Guillet said.

Guillet also asked whether the University's increased overhead charge to companies would result in better services provided to the researcher by the department and the central administration. Since it was his impression that the researcher now receives considerably less in services, it was hard to see how an increase in overhead charges was justified, Guillet said. "If we are serious about increasing contracts we have to be serious about improving services."

Professor Fergus Craik, chair of psychology, pointed out that since the increased overhead charges must be seen in the context of the switch to a lesser proportion flowing to the central administration, researchers should not expect more services from the University.

Nowlan said he believes sponsors of contract research will budget for higher overhead charges if the University insists on them. Otherwise, he said, he would not support the reversal of the 40/60 distribution formula.

Professor Don Moggridge, associate dean of the School of Graduate Studies, agreed that the amounts contract sponsors will pay are not fixed. "Does the demand drop back as soon as we raise our prices?" he asked. "Is our research that bad?"

Various board members agreed that researchers should build all direct costs into contracts rather than trying to cover them by overhead revenue. Carole Gillin, director of the Office of Research Administration, said researchers often fail to include all costs in charges for their research because they're accustomed to dealing with government granting agencies from which they know they will not receive the full amount of money required.



## New wheels

Students in management studies admire the new Pontiac Fiero they received free of charge from General Motors. They have to return it in the spring, though, after they've developed a marketing and advertising campaign for the car. Under the direction of Professor

Douglas Snetsinger, the students are taking part in a General Motors Marketing Competition in which 10 universities (nine in the US) compete for a top prize of \$15,000. A panel of marketing experts from GM and an advertising agency will visit each campus in the spring to

review the oral presentations. Written submissions will be reviewed by the judges in Detroit in May. The three winning teams will be flown to Detroit to present their advertising campaigns to top GM management and to share in awards totalling \$30,000.

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# BUDGET

# GUIDELINES

## for

# 1987-88

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### Background

The Budget Report for 1986-87 concluded with a projection of a preliminary budget for 1987-88. That projection indicated a probable shortfall of \$11.1 million. Table 1 replicates that projection and adds information bringing it up to date. The situation for 1987-88 now appears to be considerably more serious than it did last spring when the initial projection was made. Even then, the projected shortfall was larger than the gap that had to be closed in 1986-87.

In addition, the accumulated deficit may grow in 1986-87. The Budget Report for 1986-87 indicated an increase in the accumulated deficit to about \$3.8 million, which was about 1.0 per cent of operating revenue. It now appears that the accumulated deficit could increase to as much as \$7.9 million if no corrective action were taken. Such an increase would bring the accumulated deficit beyond the limit of the Governing Council's policy, which is 1.5 per cent of operating revenue.

The Budget Report for 1986-87 called for reviews of the methods by which the funding requirements of library acquisitions are determined, and the

basis of the annual grant to Hart House. Both reviews have been completed, and are reflected in the Guidelines for 1987-88. The Budget Report also noted that the tuition refund schedule would be fully reviewed and possibly revised. That review is underway, but has not yet come to a conclusion.

Following the submission and approval of the Budget Report for 1986-87, separate Budget Guidelines and a Budget Report for University Excellence Funds were presented, thus accounting for all of the operating income available to the University in 1986-87. Some of the decisions about the allocation of the Excellence Fund for 1986-87 will affect the budget for 1987-88.

As both the Budget Guidelines and the Budget Report for 1986-87 indicated, a number of assumptions about income and expense were consciously optimistic. In several instances in which a range of possibilities existed, the Guidelines deliberately assumed the results that would be the more favourable in terms of keeping budget reductions as low as possible. Some of the more optimistic assumptions were realized, others were not. In particular, enrolments were not as high as

planned, nor was income from investments and overhead on research grants and contracts, both of which increased, but not by as much as expected. Some expenses, mainly for library acquisitions, were considerably higher than planned. Although the effects of these variances will be felt mainly in 1986-87, they suggest, first, that in setting the budget for 1987-88 assumptions should strike a balance between alternatives where a range of possibility exists, and second, that the preliminary indications of serious budgetary problems in 1987-88 were unfortunately correct.

### Purpose

Although the University of Toronto has in recent years had very little real flexibility to make major changes in the composition of its operating budget, each year's budget has been set with increasing attention to plans and priorities, and with care for the future. For 1987-88 in particular, several long term considerations dominate planning for the budget.

Given the basis on which the University is funded and the long-term character of many budgetary commitments, each operating budget, although expressed in annual terms, is

in fact part of a larger, longer-term pattern. It is a complicated pattern involving assumptions about price inflation, enrolment, funding formulae, investment income, current rates of income and expenditure, rates of retirement and resignation, salaries and wages, the costs of major services, especially utilities, and even the organization of the budget itself.

The Budget Guidelines set the parameters of budget development. Of central importance in the Guidelines is a model which determines the overall adjustments that must be made in the University's base operating budget for the forthcoming year and, where possible, for the two or three subsequent years. From year to year the Guidelines may also set special budgetary priorities, indicate the advisability of deficits and surpluses, outline funding and budgetary strategies, determine levels of discretionary spending to support new initiatives and reserve funds for particular purposes.

The Guidelines are submitted to the Governing Council, through the Planning and Resources Committee, to indicate and seek approval of the framework in which the budget will be developed. Before the Guidelines



are submitted, the framework for budget development and the principles on which it is based are discussed informally with the Budget Advisory Committee and heads of major academic divisions to gain their advice and to ensure that the Guidelines represent widely shared objectives for the forthcoming budget.

The discussions that preceded the Guidelines for 1987-88 have emphasized the importance of maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the quality of the University's academic programs and services. When budget reductions are required, as they too often are in what now is a decade of chronic underfunding, they must be made in ways that will minimize their effect on academic programs. Discussions have also emphasized the best organization of the budget in light of shifting patterns of funding, and have given special attention to controlling the size of the accumulated deficit.

There are several categories of revenue and expense which are not part of the operating budget. Capital funds, trust funds, and restricted funds, particularly those which support grant and contract research, are not allocated through the operating budget. The sum of these funds is considerable. In the case of research, they represent almost one half of annual spending. What is in the operating budget are the funds which support the basic functions of the University: our faculty, administrative staff, libraries, computer services, student services, physical plant, and the myriad smaller programs and services on which the strength and vitality of the institution are founded. The budget for ancillary operations is also submitted *via* the Budget Report.

### Budget Process for 1987-88

Despite occasional changes in organizational detail, the University of Toronto has consistently endeavoured to establish and follow a comprehensive system for planning, evaluation and budgeting. Such a system must depend partly on quantitative analysis and partly on qualitative judgment. However the system is organized it must be guided consistently by certain principles which in turn lead to the pursuit of clear objectives.

### Basic Policies and Principles

- The University, its Faculties, Schools and Colleges should have and be guided by reasonable plans. Divisional plans are a matter of official record through the Planning and Resources Committee of the Governing Council.
- Plans should be founded on the academic purposes of the University and its Faculties, Schools and Colleges.
- The University's budgets — both operating and capital — should be financial translations of institutional and divisional plans and priorities, and ultimately the academic purposes of the University at large.
- The effectiveness of the translation of plans and priorities into budget allocations to particular programs, services and activities should be evaluated periodically according to consistent criteria.
- Budgetary allocations, whether for increases or decreases, should be differential according to plans, priorities and evaluation.

### Objectives

- To ensure that the University's operating revenue is deployed in ways which best realize the University's objectives, approved

plans and academic purposes.

- To ensure that academic and administrative units have the resources required to carry out their work effectively, subject to the constraints imposed by the flow of revenue.
- To provide an effective means of monitoring revenue and controlling expenditures, in conformity with the highest standards of financial management and accounting.

### Desirable Characteristics of the Budget Process

- The budget process should not make demands on the time of administrators which are unreasonable in relation to the importance of the issues.
- The concerns of divisional heads should receive proper consideration. The process should be fair and consistent.
- The Governing Council should have confidence in the process and should have an opportunity to review guidelines and major strategies at formative stages.
- The respective executive officers at the various levels should have responsibility for formulating proposals for budgetary allocations within the limits determined by Governing Council regulations and *Basic Policies and Principles for Strategic Planning, Evaluation and Budgeting*.
- The budget should receive final approval at least several weeks before the beginning of the budget year.
- The budget model, once set and accepted, will be followed in budget development unless events force radical changes in the assumptions on which the model is based. If this course of action causes surpluses or manageable deficits, they will be dealt with in the next budget cycle. A manageable deficit, is one for which there is a feasible plan by which it would be eliminated in a subsequent budget cycle.

### Income and Expenditure Projections, 1986-87 to 1991-92

The first step in developing a new operating budget is to project both income and expense. Several factors bear on these projections. The principal factors are: the amount of provincial operating grants, the formula by which the grants will be distributed and tuition fees determined, enrolment in the University and in the provincial university system overall, income from sources other than grants and fees, and the costs of salaries, wages and benefits.

The projections begin with the current budget. As a result of the salary settlements for 1986-87, next year's budget begins with a requirement to incorporate an additional \$2.0 million in continuing compensation expense which was not included originally in the 1986-87 budget. Income and expense are then projected for 1987-88 on the assumptions that the University's staff complements (other than those supported by the Ministry's Faculty Renewal Fund) will remain at current levels, and that the volume of purchases of goods and services — equipment, telephone, travel, utilities, building maintenance, library acquisitions, computing — will also remain at current levels. If the projection of income and the projection of expense do not produce equal amounts, the difference appears as either a projected surplus or a shortfall. Unfortunately, the projections indicate a deficit for 1987-88, and for at least 1988-89 as well. (See Table 2)

One should observe at this point that even if a balanced budget or even a modest surplus were projected, the University still would be seriously underfunded by as much as ten per cent (\$40 million), which is the estimate of underfunding which the University prepared in 1984 for the Bovey Commission. Instead, the absence of action makes the problems all the more serious. More recent assessments of underfunding, using the same methodology that was employed in 1984, indicates that underfunding has reached nearly \$50 million.

### Income

The Budget Guidelines' projections of income are different from projections in previous years in two respects. Unlike most previous years, the Guidelines for 1987-88 are based on quite definite information about the grant that the University will receive under the Operating Grant Formula. The Minister of Colleges and Universities announced a *four per cent increase in the 1987-88 operating grant* as early as the fall of 1985. The announcement was reiterated last fall.

The Operating Grant Formula is scheduled for revision, effective in 1987-88, but the transition from the current formula to a new one probably will be accomplished without significant discontinuity. The funding entitlements generated by enrolment in 1986-87 will in all likelihood form the basis for initial allocations under the new formula. Although one can be reasonably certain about formula grant income in 1987-88, the absence of definite information about the new formula makes longer term projections problematic. The Ontario Council on University Affairs has set stability as a primary objective for revision of the formula, so one would not expect the new formula to provoke major perturbations in longer term projections of income.

*Income from tuition fees in general in 1987-88 probably will increase at the same rate as formula grant income — four per cent, adjusted for enrolment.* The Ministry has not yet announced a final policy on compulsory incidental fees. A preliminary announcement was made late in the summer of 1986, but the policy will not be made final until a survey of incidental fees is completed. The survey is now underway. The new policy could result in an increase in tuition fees and a corresponding decrease in compulsory incidental fees. The net result may require some reorganization of the University's operating budget, but probably will not produce net revenue or, in overall terms, increased costs to students.

Thus formula grant and fee income, which together have in the past constituted about 95 per cent of the University's operating income, can be projected with considerable precision.

Enrolment affects both formula grant and fee income, but not simultaneously. The impact of changes in enrolment on grant income is not felt until at least one year following the changes. Under the current funding formula, the full effect is not felt for four years, and then is discounted by either 50 or 67 per cent. The impact of fluctuations in enrolment on tuition fees is felt immediately. Thus for 1987-88 the principal concern is about the relationship between enrolment and tuition fee income. Until a new Operating Grant Formula is announced, the relationship between enrolment and grant income will be uncertain.

A detailed enrolment plan for the University in 1987-88 will not be proposed until March, but *the general strategy for enrolment will be to set targets for new (intake) enrolment at the levels planned for 1986-87*. Since not all enrolment targets were met in 1986-87, the strategy may result in a small decline in total enrolment as the previous shortfalls move through the upper years. The strategy may also include the provision of an "enrolment contingency fund" which can be used, on one hand, to meet the costs of increased enrolment when higher individual targets must be set during the course of the admissions cycle and, on the other hand, to compensate for the loss of revenue when enrolment targets cannot be met.

*Interest income and "other general income"* are difficult to project with precision. In 1986-87, both items appear to have been overestimated to a small degree. But taking that into account, it nevertheless remains reasonable to project increases in 1987-88. The basic assumptions for 1987-88 are that interest rates for short-term investments will be at 8.4 per cent, long-term investments at 9.7 per cent, producing a composite rate at 9.2 per cent.

The University of Toronto has customarily received two grants from the Ministry of Colleges and Universities in addition to the operating grant. There is a *supplementary grant for the Erindale-Sheridan fine art program*, and a *special grant for University of Toronto Schools (UTS)*. Both grants are projected to increase at four per cent, before adjustments for enrolment in the case of the fine art program. The grant for UTS is assigned directly to the school, and is considered as divisional income instead of General University Income.

The Ministry's operating grant is supplemented by the reallocation among all universities of the revenue produced by differential tuition fees that are paid by most foreign students. The enrolment of foreign students in the university system thus affects grant income as well as tuition fee income. The number of foreign students in the province has been declining, thus reducing the "visa fee supplement" (which in 1986-87 is expected to be about \$100 for each BIU and GFU). The value projected for 1987-88 is \$93 based on the assumed increase in tuition fees and expectations about enrolment. The overall "visa fee supplement" pool for 1986-87 was projected to be \$35.0 million. Current estimates are that the pool will be about \$34.2 million for 1986-87 and \$33.0 million for 1987-88.

The single biggest change in income and the least definite will be the introduction of *special non-formula grants for "adjustment and closure", "accessibility and research", and "library enhancement and student equipment"*. (There will also be a "northern universities" fund, but there is little likelihood that the University of Toronto will be a beneficiary of it.) These grants correspond in many respects to the University Excellence Fund that was available for 1986-87. The "faculty renewal" component of the Fund will continue for 1987-88.

The terms of reference of these special grants have not been announced, nor has their status beyond 1987-88. There have, however, been preliminary indications of the amounts that will constitute each fund and that will be allocated to each university. Table 3 describes the full array of the Ministry's operating grants in 1986-87 and the expected array for 1987-88.



The Ministry has indicated that some of these special non-formula grants may become part of the formula grant, but not until after 1987-88. The sum of special non-formula grants to the University of Toronto in 1987-88 will probably be \$17.5 million. Although this figure is reasonably definite, the ways and means by which it may be applied to the University's operating budget are not.

There have now been special non-formula operating grants of one sort or another for three years: 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88. They probably will continue. The customary position of the University of Toronto — and indeed most universities in Ontario — has been that as long as base operating funding is seriously inadequate, any supplements to funding should be in the form of additions to base funding. The government has not chosen to follow that course of action. The question that then faces the University — its position on additional funding notwithstanding — is how best to structure its operating budget in order to use the supplementary funds most productively.

### Expense

Projections of expense are less definite than those of income.

Non-salary expenses are projected to increase at the rate of inflation, as of the end of 1987. Several sources have been consulted about the most likely pattern of price inflation over the next 12 months. The assumption is that prices will increase by about 4.2 per cent to the end of the 1987 calendar year.

The assumption about inflation involves an element of risk on two counts. The University's purchases of goods and services usually are different from the "shopping basket" on which estimates of the Consumer Price Index are based. Some of those purchases are affected by fluctuations in currency values, as well as by domestic estimates of CPI. The assumption used here — 4.2 per cent — is well within the range of variation, but the range is quite broad, extending from 3.3 percent to 4.6 per cent.

The cost of salaries, wages, and benefits together constitute about four-fifths of the University's annual operating expense. Thus any assumption about that cost is extremely influential in the projections of a budget position. And it should be emphasized and plainly understood that the assumption being made here is solely for the purpose of constructing a budget model. It does not represent a commitment to provide salary increases at any particular level, nor does it represent an institutional policy or a particular budget strategy. What the projection does indicate is, first, the magnitude of potential requirements and, second, the degree of difficulty and the implications of constructing a responsible budget that might accommodate those requirements.

The general assumption behind the "Preliminary Budget Projection for 1987-88" is that the cost of salaries, wages, and benefits will increase at a composite rate related to comparable compensation programs outside the University, the calculable costs of the continuation of the existing progression-through-the-ranks (PTR) and merit programs. The recommendations of the dispute resolution panel for academic and librarian salaries in 1986-87 have been taken into account in formulating the projection.

### The Net Result

The preliminary projection of the

budget for 1987-88 which was included in the Budget Report for 1986-87 indicated a probable shortfall of \$11.1 million. Current projections of income and expense indicate a shortfall (or potential deficit) of \$10.3 million. To that amount one must also add the as yet unbudgeted shortfall of \$2.0 million in 1986-87, thus producing a total shortfall of \$12.3 million. If no action is taken to ameliorate this shortfall, it will increase to at least \$20.6 million in 1988-89, and would rise thereafter without abatement if no corrective action were taken.

Correction is a matter of budget strategy, which could be in the form of either increased revenue or reduced base budget expenditures, or a combination of both. Revenue will increase in 1987-88, but the degree to which some of the additional revenue can be applied to a shortfall in the base budget is not entirely clear. Underfunding in previous years has been so severe and so chronic that the prospect of reducing the cost of programs and services is very unattractive, but that nevertheless is one of very few practicable courses of action open to the University in attempting to close the projected gap between income and expense.

### Budget Strategy

Given the several forces bearing on both the 1986-87 budget and the prospective budget for 1987-88, and taking into account several uncertainties, a budget strategy for next year must involve several highly interdependent elements. These elements can be followed by reference to Table 1, which summarizes the sources and application of funds for 1987-88.

**A Balanced Budget.** In light of the now forecast size of the accumulated deficit, the prospect of future shortfalls of income over expense, and uncertainty about the long-term status of some categories of government funding, the operating budget for 1987-88 must at least be balanced. The University has never willingly embraced deficit financing in principle, and the size of the accumulated deficit poses a practical barrier to the adoption of deficit financing.

### New Income

The budget projection assumes that the new Operating Grant Formula will stabilize base funding at approximately current levels, and virtually eliminate any relationship between enrolment and funding, other than income from tuition fees. Tuition fees have been set for several years at the maximum levels allowed by Ministry policy, and they will be again for 1987-88 as soon as the Ministry announces its policy for next year.

In 1985-86 and 1986-87, enrolment targets were set as high as possible. In actual experience, some of those targets proved to be unattainable. The intake of new students, which did increase in 1986-87, probably cannot and in any case should not be expanded enough to offset overall shortfalls between actual and planned levels of enrolment. The strategy proposed for 1987-88 calls for the intake of new students in 1987-88 to meet the levels of intake planned for 1986-87. Since the actual levels of intake in 1986-87 were somewhat below planned levels, the effect of this strategy will be an increase in actual enrolment overall of about 415 FTE's. (The strategy does not necessarily assume that intake targets for individual programs will be replicated in 1987-88, only that the overall target will be the same.) Even if large scale

increases in enrolment were practical and desirable, the marginal revenue from additional enrolment under the new formula probably will be comparatively low, and almost certainly so low as not to constitute a major source of new net revenue.

Interest income and income from overhead on research grants and contracts were expected to increase significantly in 1986-87. They will, but may nevertheless fall somewhat short of expectations. The estimated shortfalls are comparatively small — 4.1 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. The rate of return assumed for 1987-88 — 9.2 per cent — again assumes significant increases in income, as do current expectations about overhead recoveries from research grants and contracts. The assumptions have been adjusted to reflect the estimated actual income from these sources in 1986-87.

The University of Toronto has customarily not operated its unincorporated ancillaries for profit, except to accumulate capital for their own operation. In a review of ancillary operations and policies which is now underway, consideration will be given to making allowance for either a regular or periodic assignment of net revenue from ancillary operations to General University Income.

As indicated in the Budget Report for 1986-87, the tuition refund schedule is being comprehensively reviewed. No assumption has been made in the budget projection for 1987-88 about the outcome of the review, but it could produce some additional income.

### Internal Reallocation

The University's operating budget has for several years contained a number of "one time only" expenditures. In 1986-87 these expenditures amounted to \$0.5 million. "One time only" expenditures are by their nature reversible. Because they are, they in effect constitute a source of funds that can be applied towards the projected budget shortfall. The level of "one time only" funding is to a considerable degree a matter of budget strategy, and, furthermore, is a strategy that cannot be exercised retroactively. The only amounts that can be reversed for 1987-88 are those that appear in the 1986-87 budget.

The budget strategy for 1986-87 incorporated \$1.5 million in "one time only" income from the University Excellence Fund to support ongoing base budget expenses (such as, for example, library acquisitions). Just as "one time only" items of expense constitute a source of funds in the following year's budget, "one time only" income constitutes a commitment against next year's budget. Thus reversing "one time only" income and expense in the 1986-87 budget has the net effect of imposing a \$1 million requirement on the 1987-88 budget.

### Special Non-Formula Grants

The Minister's announcement of funding for 1987-88 had several components, as displayed in Table 3. Of the \$30.3 million increase in total operating revenue (including other income), the status of \$17.5 million is uncertain. The additional funds for research, accessibility, library acquisitions, instructional equipment, and faculty renewal are obviously designated, as the University Excellence Fund was in 1986-87. But the specific allocation of those funds is not certain. Nor is it certain that whatever amounts the University receives from special non-formula

grants in 1987-88 will be repeated in 1988-89.

What is somewhat more certain, but still not definite, is that other major increases in government funding in the future will take the form of special non-formula grants, as opposed to increases in unrestricted base funding, including tuition fees.

These conditions raise two essential strategic questions: How much of the income from special non-formula grants can be assigned to the support of expenditures that already are or in any case would be committed, and how much can be assigned to entirely new initiatives. In either case, the income from these grants will have to be used within the areas designated by the government.

The second question is not about the additionality of income from the special grants, but about the way in which the University's budget should be organized to make the best use of this type of funding, and possibly other new types of funding (mainly in the area of research).

If permitted by the final terms of reference for each of the special funds, the strategy will be to use \$6.4 million of the annual income from them on a discretionary basis for new initiatives (including Faculty Renewal), and \$10.0 million to support expenditures that are already committed for addition to the budget, or which would otherwise have been removed from the budget.

A considerable portion of the discretionary spending will be treated as "one time only" additions for 1987-88 insofar as allocations to individual divisions are concerned. The individual amounts proposed for discretionary allocation in 1987-88 correspond closely to similar provisions made in 1986-87 under the aegis of the University Excellence Fund. From that Fund, as described in the Budget Guidelines and Budget Report for University Excellence Funds, \$2.2 million was made available divisionally in support of research (equipment, facilities, and technical staff). Of the \$2.9 million of the University Excellence Fund support that was utilized to meet committed increases in expense, about \$1.4 million was for instructional equipment. The University's entitlement from the Faculty Renewal Fund was \$2.0 million in 1986-87, and was used exclusively for new appointments. The estimate for 1987-88 assumes that the previous entitlement will be repeated with an indexing provision, as well as a small provision for further new appointments.

### Additional Base Budget Reductions

Reductions totalling at least \$12.3 million will have to be sought from base budgets. If the income from special non-formula grants can be used as proposed, up to \$8.4 million of the target for reduction can be met by relying on the special grants for support that otherwise would have to be added to the base budget. Specific reductions will, in this case, be sought in those categories of expense which can be offset to some degree by new appropriations from the special grants.

On the assumption that \$8.4 million of cost avoidance can be realized from special grants, a further reduction of \$3.9 million will be sought differentially across the following budget "envelopes."

Of the \$3.9 million, about \$700,000 will be removed from the base budgets



	Base Budget *	% of total Base Budget
i. President	\$3.6 million	1.2
This envelope includes the Office of the Assistant Vice-President (Planning)		
ii. Vice-President and Provost	\$258.5 million	83.8
This envelope includes all academic divisions, the library, student services, and University Registrar, as well as the Office of the Provost.		
iii. Vice-President, Business Affairs	\$37.8 million	12.3
iv. Vice-President, Research	\$5.7 million	1.8
v. Vice-President, Institutional Relations	\$2.7 million	0.9

\* The base budget, less obligatory and protected expenses.

of the Offices of the President; Vice-President, Business Affairs; Vice-President, Research; and Vice-President, Institutional Relations. A reduction of that magnitude will amount to an average decrease of about 1.5 per cent. A special effort will again be made to protect the budgets of the Vice-President, Institutional Relations in order to accumulate support for the forthcoming major fund-raising campaign.

The balance of the \$3.9 million, about \$3.2 million will be removed from the base budgets for which the Vice-President and Provost has responsibility. Although a larger reduction in terms of dollars, the reduction assigned to these budgets will be on average about 1.2 per cent in the end. Initial reductions may be considerably greater than 1.2 per cent to take into account the subsequent distribution of various funds supported by special non-formula grants. From a divisional point of view, those funds may be either the source of “add-backs” to restore expenses that otherwise would be reduced or of additions to support new initiatives, or both. Since almost all of the income from special non-formula grants which is set aside for new initiatives will be assigned to academic divisions, the final effect will be that administrative budgets will bear a heavier burden than academic budgets in meeting the necessary base budget reduction in 1987-88. The long term effect will depend on the extent to which support from special non-formula grants will continue beyond 1987-88.

Two notes of caution must be immediately emphasized in regard to these reductions. They are targets. The allocations of the special non-formula grants are targets. Much careful and difficult planning will have to be done to ensure their realization.

The second note of emphasis is that the targets for reduction apply only at the level of the five envelopes, and that the allocations of the special non-formula grants extend only to the creation of global funds for research, instructional equipment, faculty renewal, and library acquisitions. Divisional allocations will be made in the Budget Report. No division can at this point infer that it will necessarily be asked to make a budget reduction equal to the institutional average, or that it will automatically receive a prorated allocation from the special non-formula grants. Those recommendations will be made by the senior administrator responsible for each envelope and will be reflected in the Budget Report.

### Projected Increases in Salaries, Wages and Benefits

The cost of salaries, wages and benefits are by far the largest

component of the University’s operating budget. A one per cent change in these costs amounts to about \$2.7 million on an annual (as opposed to fiscal) basis, which in turn is 0.9 per cent of the base budget. The impact of virtually any projection of the cost of salaries, wages and benefits is thus very powerful and cannot be avoided in the development of a budget strategy.

The University deals annually with its Faculty Association, Staff Association and unions under three separate regimes for the determination of salaries, wages and benefits.

It is the University’s intention to maintain competitive compensation programs that are competitive with other comparable institutions and employers. To this end, the budget for 1987-88 will include changes in the overall cost of compensation which will satisfy this objective.

### Obligatory and Protected Expenses

There are within the University’s operating budget several categories of expense that are obligatory, either because they are practically unavoidable (for example, the costs of utilities) or are required by formal agreement (for example, transfer payments to other institutions). Meeting these obligations does not imply that means should not be continually sought to achieve greater efficiencies, to reduce or eliminate the need for some of them, or to review periodically the policies on which some of them are based.

But there is the implication that it would be unrealistic to postulate in a budget strategy that these costs could somehow be avoided or reduced as a matter of discretion. There is the further implication that these expenses are different in terms of their flexibility of use. Any provision made under the obligatory and protected expense rubric must be used solely for the purpose intended. If the provision is not fully required for that purpose, the balance is returned to General University Income for general redistribution.

Each year each obligatory expense is reviewed from a “zero base” perspective. Most obligatory expenses are indexed, usually to prices but in some cases to other factors, for example, enrolment. These are the obligatory expenses that are reviewed annually.

1. Membership fees
2. Computer rental and services contracts
3. Tuition waivers
4. Rents, including examination space
5. Compliance with Atomic Energy Control Board, Occupational

- Health and Safety, and Bio-Safety regulations.
6. Utilities
7. Physical Plant contracted services
8. Legal fees, audit fees, and bank charges
9. Insurance premiums
10. Postage
11. Research leave commitments for academic administrators
12. Transfer payments to other institutions (Federated Universities’ block grant and Sheridan College transfer payment)
13. Grant to Hart House

Table 4 shows the 1986-87 base budgets for each of the obligatory expenses and the proposed budget for 1987-88. A new approach will be considered for obligatory expenses generally in 1987-88. Although a specific budget will be shown for each item for 1987-88, there may also be a contingency fund. For most of these items, the expenses shown for 1987-88 are estimates based on a range of possibilities. Sometimes the range is so narrow as to be non-existent, but in other cases it is considerable. By creating a contingency fund, the specific amount assigned to each item can be at the lower end of any range of variability, with the contingency fund used to cover any actual expenditures that are higher than initial allocations. This approach offers the possibility of reducing the total actual budget provision for obligatory and protected expenses.

Some categories of expense have been protected, as a matter of policy, against budget reductions and the effects of inflation when either or both would reduce the real purchasing power that these expenses represent. These categories of expense are:

1. the library acquisitions fund
2. graduate fellowships and bursaries
3. undergraduate scholarships and bursaries
4. the costs of library automation stipulated by contract with UTLAS

Protection of these expenses does not imply that they must be provided in any particular way (for example through a centrally held fund) or that underspending should not be taken into account. The principle of protection is that the general level of support should be maintained in real terms.

For 1987-88 new procedures will be introduced for determining the amounts that should be assigned annually for library acquisitions and graduate student assistance. The Budget Report for 1986-87 called for reviews of both procedures. Those reviews have been completed and will guide the determination of the respective budgets for 1987-88. The procedures for graduate and undergraduate student assistance will now be basically similar in concept.

Where the government’s special non-formula grants may be used to support obligatory and protected expenses, they will be. Table 4 indicates those allocations to the extent that they have already been made on the basis of what is now known about the terms of reference of the grants, mainly those for library acquisitions, student equipment, and faculty renewal.

### Reserve for Contingencies and Reallocation

In each of the past several years, the Budget Report has included provisions for new or expanded programs and services. The provisions were discretionary in the sense that they could have been avoided had a high priority not been placed on

them. These provisions cost between \$3 million and \$5 million annually until 1986-87. Last year discretionary new spending was reduced to about \$950,000, the balance of the reserve — \$550,000 — used to offset further budget reductions.

For 1987-88, the reserve for contingency and reallocation will again be set at \$1.5 million and made available for two purposes: new or expanded programs and services, and adjustments of target reductions if they prove unmanageable. Obviously, if discretionary spending is limited to this extent, only projects of critical importance can be considered for support in 1987-88. Already there are proposals for discretionary new spending which amount to over \$7 million. Some of these proposals, particularly those from academic divisions, may be funded from that portion of income from special non-formula grants which will be reserved for new initiatives.

### Organization of the Budget

The University’s budget has for several years been organized into Budget Groups (for example, Health Sciences) which in turn have focussed budget development in terms of administrative organization. Sometimes organizational groups have corresponded to groups of generic functional activities (for example, Academic Services), but more often they reflect lines of administrative responsibility. A failing of this arrangement is that it cannot effectively accommodate initiatives or policies that encompass several divisions. This has become especially evident since the government began providing designated funding in addition to unrestricted base funding.

An alternative to an organizational approach to the budget is to designate specific funds for certain purposes. Each fund may be assembled from several sources of income. The result is then a matrix which displays all of the support available for a particular generic purpose. Such an approach can coincide closely with the government’s program of special non-formula grants, and with the initiatives that are evolving at both the federal and provincial level for research funding.

An attempt will be made to organize the 1987-88 budget to include several designated funds and realize the following objectives:

- to permit an overview of divisional and institutional interests in specific categories of programs, services, and resources.
- to take into account the various priorities of disparate divisions that have interests in or roles to play in expenditures that are dedicated to specific programs, services, or resources.
- to encourage the determination of clear and commonly held objectives for various categories of expense, and in turn to assess progress towards their realization.
- to identify all of the funds, from any source, that are or can be assigned to specific categories of expense.

To some degree, the University’s budget already includes designated funds. In combination with the “protected expense” policy, student assistance and library acquisitions approximate designated funds (although in the case of student assistance, not all sources of funding are included in the operating budget).

In attempting to introduce the fund budgeting concept to the 1987-88 budget, priority will be given to those categories of expense that are



designated by the Ministry's program of special non-formula grants, and to those categories that have already evolved to some degree as *de facto* designated funds. Specifically these categories are:

- research
- library acquisitions
- instructional equipment
- student assistance
- faculty renewal
- alterations, renovations, and environmental and safety
- code compliance

The private funding campaign may also prove to be suitable for fund budgeting.

How might fund budgeting work in relation to the determination of divisional budgets? Each fund will be an assembly of expenses funded from various sources, some of which may already be committed and some of which may be new. In the case of research, for example, committed sources might include the expense of research leaves, research administration, laboratory animal services, a portion of alterations and renovation expense, and so on. The University's entitlement from the Ministry's special non-formula grant for research along with, for example, overall recoveries from research grants and contracts might constitute new, designated sources of income for the

research fund. A research infrastructure fund thus assembled might amount to about \$8 million and possibly considerably more.

Some of the fund will be assembled from expenses already included in divisional budgets, and thus would be removed through preliminary budget reduction. Depending on each division's research plans, priorities, and performance, some or all of the preliminary reductions may be restored. Where the preliminary reductions are not restored, the funds thus made available will be used to fund new or enhanced research support in other divisions. None of the reductions made to supplement

the research fund would be diverted to any other purpose. Nor would any of the funds from special non-formula grants that are designated for research support be assigned to any other purpose.

This description of fund budgeting as it might apply to research support is an example of how the concept might work. Much careful planning, analysis, and consultation will be required to place the concept in operation for 1987-88. As well, more will have to be known about the specific terms of reference for the Ministry's programs of special non-formula grants.

T A B L E 1

Sources of Funds over 1986-87 Budget	Budget Report Projection for 1987/88	Current Projection for 1987/88	Budget Strategy for 1987/88
<b>A. New Income</b>			
1. Increases in formula grants and student fees			
a) Increase in U of T formula grants, including enrolment-related special grants	9.8	12.1	12.1
b) Increase in student fees	1.9	1.7	1.7
c) Decrease in distribution of visa supplement	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)
d) Other (including discretionary visa fees & fine art)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)
e) Designated Operating Grants			
i) Research	0.0	8.9	8.9
ii) Instructional Equip. & Library Books	0.0	5.1	5.1
iii) Faculty Renewal	0.0	2.4	2.4
Sub-total	11.2	29.6	29.6
2. Increase (Decrease) in other income	0.0	0.8	0.8
Sub-total	11.2	30.4	30.4
<b>B. Funds made available by internal reallocation</b>			
3. Reduction in budget due to reversal of "one-time-only" additions to the 1986-87 budget	0.5	0.5	0.5
4. Additional reductions to base budget		0.0	12.3
5. Academic Salary Recovery	0.6	0.9	0.9
6. University Excellence Fund Contribution			
7. University Excellence Fund Contribution - one-time-only	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)
Sub-total additional funds from internal reallocation	(0.4)	(0.1)	12.2
<b>NET ADDITIONAL FUNDS FROM ALL SOURCES</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>42.6</b>
<b>ALLOCATION OF NET ADDITIONAL FUNDS</b>			
1. Projected Increase in Salaries, Wages, and Benefits	17.0	19.9	19.9
2. Restoration of Reductions using Reserves and Designated Funds			} 8.4
a) From Unrestricted Operating Funds			
b) From Special Research Fund			
c) From Instructional Equipment & Library Funds			
d) From Faculty Renewal Funds			
3. Obligatory Expenses			
a) From Unrestricted Operating Funds	2.6	2.7	2.7
b) From Special Research Fund		1.7	1.7
c) From Instructional Equipment & Library Funds		2.4	2.4
d) From Faculty Renewal Funds			
4. Discretionary Increases			} 5.5
a) From Unrestricted Operating Funds	1.5		
b) From Special Research Fund			
c) From Instructional Equipment & Library Funds			
d) From Faculty Renewal Funds			
5. Reserves for Contingency and Reallocation			
a) From Unrestricted Operating Funds		1.5	
b) From Special Research Fund		8.9	
c) From Instructional Equipment & Library Funds		3.5	
d) From Faculty Renewal Funds		0.0	
<b>NET ALLOCATION OF ADDITIONAL FUNDS</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>40.6</b>
<b>NET INCREASE IN BASE BUDGET SHORTFALL OVER THAT OF PRIOR YEAR</b>	<b>(10.3)</b>	<b>(10.3)</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>BASE BUDGET SHORTFALL PRIOR YEAR</b>	<b>(0.8)</b>	<b>(2.0)</b>	<b>(2.0)</b>
<b>BASE BUDGET SHORTFALL</b>	<b>(11.1)</b>	<b>(12.3)</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Relevant Base Budget</b>	<b>308.0</b>	<b>308.2</b>	<b>308.2</b>



TABLE 2

## BUDGET PROJECTION THROUGH 1991 - 92

Shortfall Projection	1986/87 Budget	1986/87 Forecast	1987/88 Projection	1988/89 Projection	1989/90 Projection	1990/91 Projection	1991/92 Projection
<b>INCOME</b>							
Formula Grant	274.7	274.5	285.7	297.1	309.0	321.4	334.2
Designated Grants:							
Enrolment			1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Research		4.3	8.9	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.4
Equipment and Library							
Books		5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0
Faculty Renewal		2.0	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.6	1.2
Visa-fee Supplement	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.9
Regular Fees (BIU-related)	48.0	47.1	49.7	51.7	53.8	55.9	58.1
Discretionary Visa Fee	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Divisional Income	35.5	35.5	36.9	38.4	39.9	41.5	43.2
General University Income:							
Interest	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8
Other	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.6
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>377.0</b>	<b>386.9</b>	<b>408.8</b>	<b>425.1</b>	<b>441.7</b>	<b>458.6</b>	<b>475.5</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>							
Salaries and Benefits - gross	301.5	303.5	323.8	344.1	362.7	382.3	403.4
less Academic PTR	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.3)
less Admin Merit Recovery	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Salary and Benefits - net	300.7	302.7	322.6	342.7	361.1	381.0	401.8
Other Expenses	77.1	76.6	82.1	85.3	88.7	92.2	95.9
Designated Grants							
Expenditures:							
Research		4.3	8.9	9.3	9.6	10.0	10.4
Equipment and Library							
Books		5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0
Faculty Renewal		2.0	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.6	1.2
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>377.8</b>	<b>390.7</b>	<b>421.1</b>	<b>445.7</b>	<b>468.2</b>	<b>491.5</b>	<b>515.3</b>
<b>INCOME-EXPENSES</b>							
(SHORTFALL)	(0.8)	(3.8)	(12.3)	(20.6)	(26.5)	(32.9)	(39.8)
Cumulative Operating							
Deficit, Beginning of Year	(3.0)	(4.1)	(7.9)	(20.2)	(40.7)	(67.2)	(100.2)
Cumulative Operating							
Deficit, End of Year	(3.8)	(7.9)	(20.2)	(40.7)	(67.2)	(100.2)	(139.9)

TABLE 3

INCREASE IN GOVERNMENT GRANTS ANNOUNCED FOR 1987 - 88  
(in millions of dollars)

	TOTAL ALL UNIVERSITIES			UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO		
	1986-87	1987-88	Increase	1986-87	1987-88	Increase
Base Operating Grant	\$1,288.1	\$1,339.8	\$51.7	\$276.2	\$287.2	\$11.0
Faculty Renewal Fund	10.0	12.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	0.4
Library Enhancement and Student Equipment	25.0	25.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0
Research Leadership Fund	15.0	N.A.	(15.0)	4.3	N.A.	(4.3)
Northern Universities	5.7	8.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adjustment and Closure Fund	N.A.	7.0	7.0	N.A.	N.A.	0.0
Accessibility and Research Fund	N.A.	50.0	50.0	N.A.	9.9	9.9*
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$1,343.8</b>	<b>\$1,442.5</b>	<b>\$98.7</b>	<b>\$287.6</b>	<b>\$304.6</b>	<b>\$17.0</b>

\* Tentatively allocated as \$1.1 million for enrolment and \$8.8 million for research  
N.A. - Not Available



TABLE 4

I N C R E A S E S							
B A S E							
	1986-87 Base Budget	Price Inflation	Other	Total Increase	O.T.O.*	Total Increase Base + OTO	Percentage Increase
OBLIGATORY EXPENSES							
Membership fees (A.U.C.C., C.O.U., and other associations)	574,912	17,063		17,063	0	17,063	2.97%
Computer rental and service contract — OASR, ISS	69,583	2,575		2,575	0	2,575	3.70%
Utilities: St. George	10,451,834	311,220	22,770	333,990	0	333,990	3.20%
Scarborough	1,061,136	977		977	0	977	0.09%
Erindale	930,084	86,104		86,104	0	86,104	9.26%
Rent	488,488	30,000		30,000	0	30,000	6.14%
Rent: examination space	40,000	5,000		5,000	0	5,000	12.50%
Contracted services (Physical Plant)							
St. George	3,246,100	91,700		91,700	0	91,700	2.82%
Scarborough	270,800	7,800		7,800	0	7,800	2.88%
Erindale	298,000	8,500		8,500	0	8,500	2.85%
Gage Institute Maintenance costs			55,600	55,600	0	55,600	
Computing equipment and services — B.I.S.	65,000	2,405		2,405	0	2,405	3.70%
Bank charges, insurance, audit fees, legal fees	1,453,707	673,093		673,093	0	673,093	46.30%
Fees waivers: Staff	124,800	0		0	0	0	0.00%
Dependants	863,000	34,520	(42,520)	(8,000)	0	(8,000)	-0.93%
Staff (S.C.S.)	155,000	0		0	0	0	0.00%
B. Comm.	289,700		(139,700)	(139,700)	0	(139,700)	-48.22%
Senior citizens	81,600	0		0	0	0	0.00%
Postage	1,180,567	34,584		34,584	0	34,584	2.93%
Administrative leaves	0	0	44,856	44,856	495,728	540,584	
Maternity leave fund	268,000	0	52,000	52,000	0	52,000	19.40%
Terminations for Fiscal Reasons	48,284	0	1,716	1,716	0	1,716	3.55%
UTSA Released Time	30,000	3,000	10,000	13,000	0	13,000	43.33%
Sheridan College transfer payment	242,000	16,096		16,096	0	16,096	6.65%
Hart House Grant	493,216		41,520	41,520	0	41,520	8.42%
Centre for Toxicology	50,000			0		0	0.00%
Federated Colleges block grant	4,028,243	161,130		161,130	0	161,130	4.00%
Summer Programs:							
Woodsworth	1,779,896		0	0	31,000	31,000	1.74%
Scarborough	188,092		(26,000)	(26,000)		(26,000)	-13.82%
Erindale	524,070		(14,028)	(14,028)	0	(14,028)	-2.68%
Education:							
summer session	1,195,816		117,657	117,657	0	117,657	9.84%
winter evening	380,732		101,891	101,891	0	101,891	26.76%
Occupational Health & Safety Projects	130,500		(130,500)	(130,500)	118,400	(12,100)	-9.27%
IBM Special Bid — Divisional	229,560		44,829	44,829	0	44,829	19.53%
IBM Special Bid — Central	577,440		171	171	0	171	0.03%
TOTAL OBLIGATORY	31,810,160	1,485,767	140,262	1,626,029	645,128	2,271,157	7.14%
PROTECTED EXPENSES							
Library books							
St. George (excl. \$204,500 for binding)	4,894,700	885,497		885,497	0	885,497	18.09%
Scarborough	383,950	116,013		116,013	0	116,013	30.22%
Erindale	341,292	95,481		95,481	0	95,481	27.98%
Law	247,484	59,173		59,173	0	59,173	23.91%
Dentistry	4,375	1,000		1,000	0	1,000	22.86%
Library Science	53,909	10,782		10,782	0	10,782	20.00%
Education	47,092	8,618		8,618	0	8,618	18.30%
Media Centre	24,778	4,956		4,956	0	4,956	20.00%
Management Studies	11,391	3,878		3,878	0	3,878	34.04%
Centre for Industrial Relations	14,505	2,801		2,801	0	2,801	19.31%
New College	6,000	1,200		1,200	0	1,200	20.00%
Innis College	3,000	1,000		1,000	0	1,000	33.33%
Music	2,100	1,000		1,000	0	1,000	47.62%
University College	3,000	1,000		1,000	0	1,000	33.33%
UTLAS agreements with:							
Law	22,000	726		726	0	726	3.30%
Central Library	721,000	23,793		23,793	0	23,793	3.30%
Scarborough	24,683	815		815	0	815	3.30%
Erindale	25,000	825		825	0	825	3.30%
Media Centre	2,500	83		83	0	83	3.30%
Library and Information Science	9,000	594		594	0	594	6.60%
Graduate fellowships	4,790,608	561,451		561,451	0	561,451	11.72%
Student assistance	678,222	27,000		27,000	0	27,000	3.98%
TOTAL PROTECTED	12,310,589	1,807,685	0	1,807,685	0	1,807,685	14.68%
TOTAL OBLIGATORY & PROTECTED	44,120,749	3,293,452	140,262	3,433,714	645,128	4,078,842	9.24%
CONTINGENCY FOR MAJOR VARIANCES						300,000	
TOTAL OBLIGATORY & PROTECTED						4,378,842	

\* O.T.O. — One Time Only







# New genetic techniques create better plants

by George Cook

Some day it may be possible to make an onion of a rose (in certain respects at least) as scientists master the art of transferring genes from one plant species to another.

Of greater significance, if less poetic resonance, are the other major applications of the new biotechnology: genetic improvement of food crops for higher yield and nutrient value, and production of abundant, inexpensive heart and cancer drugs. By the turn of the century, the international agricultural market for biotechnical processes and products is likely to exceed \$50 billion a year, a measure of the growing importance of the field.

Increasingly, plant researchers at the University of Toronto are turning their attention to the new genetic techniques and applications. About 18 months ago, a group of 14 people, including two from industry, formed the Centre for Plant Biotechnology, headed by Professor John Williams, chairman of the Department of Botany. The centre is a forum for the exchange of information and the development of joint projects. Its purpose is to promote research that will lead to a greater understanding of plant life itself and to apply this knowledge to the improvement of crop yields and the synthesis of valuable plant biochemicals, including pharmaceuticals.

The researchers associated with the centre have undertaken development of a wide range of important biotechnical processes, among them the hybridization of commercial and wild mushrooms to create a hardier breed, the production of the anti-cancer drugs vincristine and vinblastine from cultured plant cells, and gene-splicing to enhance photosynthesis.

## Mushrooms

In economic terms, the mushroom ranks second only to the potato as Canada's most important table vegetable. Ontarians spend \$70 million a year on the edible fungus; nationwide mushroom sales reach about \$130 million annually. Among consumers, the most popular variety is *Agaricus bisporus*, the C-4 strain, coveted for its size, light colour and firm texture. Mushroom growers are less keen, however; the C-4 is far too sensitive. If the temperature in the fruiting facility strays half a degree from the optimal level, the crop yield can drop by up to 20 percent.

In an effort to make the C-4 less sensitive to temperature and induce other desirable traits — longer shelf life and resistance to diseases such as bacterial blotch — Erindale botany professors Paul Horgen and James Anderson have developed a way to cross-breed the C-4 with a related strain of edible, wild *Agaricus bisporus*, which has a greater tolerance of temperature variation.

When the spores of two kinds of mushrooms are incompatible, they will not, under most ordinary circumstances, form hybrids. Commercial mushroom producers have had to do without the breeding programs that have so much improved other vegetable crops — tomatoes and corn, for example. Plant biotechnology can, for the first time, overcome the natural impediments to hybridization.

Mushrooms begin as filaments, then develop full-blown bodies, the parts we eat. By treating these filaments with a mixture of enzymes, the researchers release protoplasts. About 90 percent of these cells will have two or more nuclei, each of which is usually of a different type. However, about 10 percent of the protoplasts will contain a single nucleus. These are separated and cultured, producing new filaments, and then mixed with filaments from the wild mushroom that have been treated in the same way, making new genetic combinations, called heterokaryons. Some of these combinations will produce hybrid mushrooms.

Horgen and Anderson are about four months away from fruiting the first hybrid C-4s. They will then take a DNA "fingerprint" of the new mushroom by physically separating its DNA and labelling it radioactively to produce a characteristic band pattern on X-ray film. The fingerprint will serve as an identification code for the hybrid.

## Cancer drugs

Professor Frank DiCosmo of botany is attempting to follow the metabolic pathways by which the rose periwinkle, *Catharanthus roseus*, produces vinblastine and vincristine, drugs used against leukemia and other cancers, and to find a way to grow large enough quantities of metabolically active plant cells to make commercial production of the drugs less expensive than it is at present.

The rose periwinkle originated in Madagascar but is now found in the southern United States, Mexico, the Caribbean and, as an ornamental, in Canada. It takes about two tons of leaf material to produce five grams of vincristine, at a cost of between \$10,000 and \$20,000 a gram. By speeding up the growth of plant cells in the lab, and by growing them in large quantities, the cost could be reduced — provided the cultured cells continued to produce the drugs. This is by no means certain, however, because plant cells in the laboratory do not necessarily behave like the cells of field plants. To ensure the production of vinblastine and vincristine, therefore, it is necessary to trace the complex set of steps by which the plant produces the biochemical, or secondary metabolite (so-called to



Professors James Anderson (l) and Paul Horgen of Erindale's botany department examine one of the mushrooms growing in their research labs.

distinguish it from the primary metabolites more directly related to growth).

DiCosmo has half the puzzle solved. With chemical inducers he can "trick" the plant cells into growing more quickly and into producing part of the vincristine molecule, but he does not yet know exactly how the cells make the anti-cancer secondary metabolites. Using a process developed at the centre he has so far been able to extract 50 to 80 milligrams of catharanthine (one of vincristine's precursors) per litre of cultured cells, the highest concentrations produced anywhere to date. The next step is to trace the path by which the vincristine, the final product, is formed from its precursors. It may then become possible to induce cultured cells to make vinblastine and vincristine in the lab. If the technology can be adapted for commercial use, production of the valuable drugs will be faster and less expensive than it is today.

## Photosynthesis

Using gene-transfer techniques Professor John Coleman, also of botany, is attempting to enhance plant growth. He believes that by transferring an enzyme-encoding gene from an alga to a pea plant, he may be able to make the latter more productive.

Plants live by photosynthesis, the complex process of absorbing carbon dioxide and turning it into carbohydrates. The enzyme, carbonic anhydrase, plays an important part in photosynthesis by facilitating the supply of CO<sub>2</sub> to the leaf's biochemical machinery. Algae are particularly good

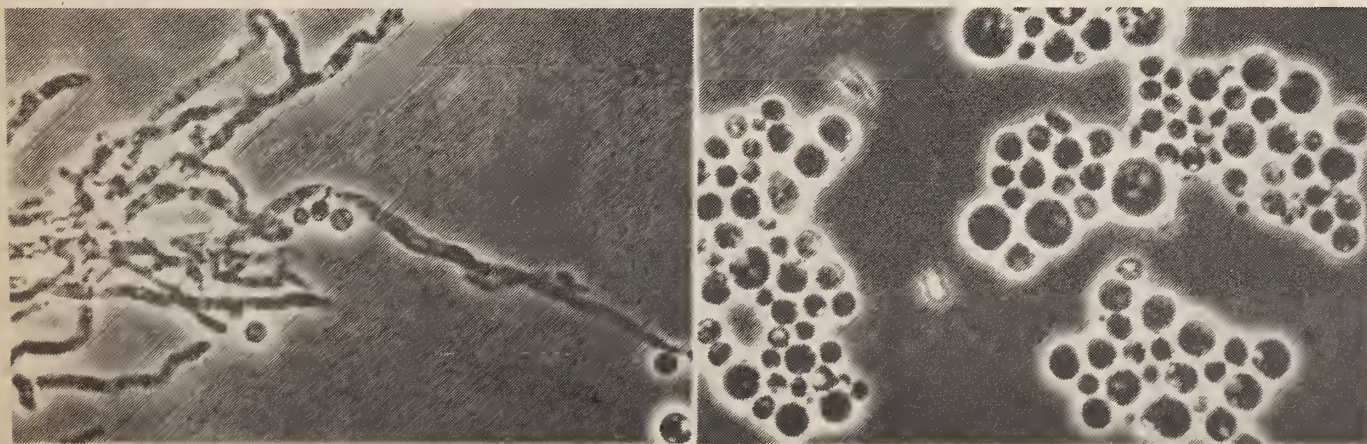
at absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> and other carbon compounds, — better, in fact, than most other plants — making them ideal organisms in which to study the phenomenon.

By a complex process involving a virus, Coleman has identified the DNA molecule that contains the alga's formula for the production of carbonic anhydrase and has removed the relevant gene. With the use of a bacterium that is able to inject its DNA into the cells of higher plants he now hopes to place the alga gene into the cells of a pea plant and increase the level of carbonic anhydrase activity. The pea plant cells will then be cultured in the lab and, if all goes well, turned into complete plants. If the procedure succeeds the pea plant will reproduce the alga's enzyme-encoding gene and carry it forward from one generation to the next. The potential increase in CO<sub>2</sub> absorption could mean improved photosynthesis and, in all likelihood, a more productive plant. The technique could then be used on other species to enhance their growth.

Gene-splicing allows researchers to control the transfer of traits from one kind of plant to another. It has already been used to increase plants' resistance to particular herbicides, to enhance protein content to make them more nutritious and to strengthen them against the elements, including drought and wind.

\*

Plant biotechnology is a diverse and growing field, says Williams. When his Department of Botany and the Faculty of Forestry join the Department of Geology in the move to the Earth Sciences Centre in the fall of 1988, the Centre for Plant Biotechnology will already have shown some remarkable results. As its work becomes more widely known, it may well become a full-fledged University centre, with its own sources of funding from the Natural Sciences & Engineering Research Council, other government agencies and the private sector. Whatever the centre's future, the addition of genetic and biochemical engineering to the plant scientist's repertoire of experimental techniques will continue to have a profound impact on many aspects of agriculture and our knowledge of plant life.



Mushroom filaments (left) and protoplasts: stages in the development of a hybrid mushroom that is easier to grow and has a longer shelf life.



## NOTEBOOK

While he was simply a distinguished scientist — not yet a Nobel laureate — **John Polanyi**, like many of his colleagues, received each year about 800 requests for funds from peace and disarmament groups, agencies to aid prisoners of conscience, theatre troupes and many others. Post-Nobel, the number of requests has increased — an encouraging sign, he says, that many people are attempting to undertake projects with private support. However, he is not a wealthy man and although it is relatively generous in monetary terms, the Nobel Prize is not a fortune. So Polanyi is able to offer only his best wishes to hundreds of supplicants.

Nevertheless, the number of requests for funds is likely to grow, especially given an error in the Dec. 17 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, a respected US tabloid publication for academics, administrators and others, known for its high editorial standards. The weekly paper reported that the University had awarded Polanyi \$720 million (US) for research — more than U of T's entire annual operating budget. In fact, Governing Council has approved a five-year, \$200,000-a-year grant from the Connaught fund for Polanyi's research. The error arose because the total grant over five years is \$1 million (Canadian) — equivalent to about \$720,000 (US). Somewhere in the editor's lab, it seems, three extra zeros attached themselves to the US equivalent like atoms to a molecule.

The math department has worn out the blackboard in the seminar room where many math lectures, colloquia and seminars take place in Sidney Smith Hall. "We would like to think that this is the most used blackboard in the University," said **Professor Joe Repka**. "It must have been written on and rubbed off 50 times a day for 15 or 20 years." The board has three horizontal bands where the surface has worn off. "It's quite disconcerting the way the chalk

slides off when you're writing a formula." He has concluded the problem must be unique because the University doesn't seem to have facilities for restoring blackboards.

The Lunatic Party and the Pathological Liars joined the regulars, the Liberals, Conservatives, NDPs and Libertarians, in the recent elections for the students' model mock parliament. The Lunatics describe themselves officially as "a group dedicated to the promotion of humorous politics at U of T". The Liars' warning to electors was not to believe a word they said. Each won a handful of seats.

The Science and Medicine Library has acquired the University's first compact disc publication, the *Science Citation Index*, which covers citations in 4,000 journals on everything from acoustics to zoology in the physical, natural and biomedical sciences and in mathematics and computer science. The print form issued last year comprised 17 volumes two inches thick of 10-by-14-inch pages listing more than 500,000 articles.

The equipment and index are here courtesy of the publisher, the Institute of Scientific Information in Philadelphia, to test the scientific community's response to their new product. All you have to do to use it is to phone 978-8617 for an appointment, then appear at the reference desk and wait for your opportunity to key in the word about which you want to find citations. Other related terms are offered, and then connections. Ultimately a complete reference appears on the screen and can be printed out at the touch of a button.

The service is free. The citation index can also be searched on-line, but it costs up to \$50 for one citation, depending on the length of the search.

## National forum on universities set for fall

The national forum on post-secondary education announced in September's throne speech is to take place in the fall of 1987 under the joint sponsorship of the federal and provincial governments.

The decision to go ahead with the forum was taken last week at a Toronto meeting between the Council of Ministers of Education and Secretary of State David Crombie.

No site for the forum has been set, but it is expected to attract 400 to 500 participants and to "highlight some of the crucial policy issues" facing higher education, said Ontario colleges and universities minister Gregory Sorbara. "We'll be trying to cover as many topics and focus in on as many issues as possible."

A likely topic for debate will be federal-provincial funding arrangements, even though these fall under the jurisdiction of finance ministers, said council chairman and BC education minister Anthony Brummet. "I don't see how we can meet without discussing them," he said.

Sorbara was optimistic that the forum would be more than an empty exercise. "There are no guarantees, and there's always a risk that nothing will come out of it. But if we can generate some new

ideas and take just one major step I would be satisfied."

The ministers also agreed to set up a federal-provincial review of student aid. "We want to look at how to maintain access without forcing students to take on a massive debt load," said Brummet. The review is to be completed by the end of the year, and no changes in existing programs are likely before 1988, he said.

## Pangle to be Exxon lecturer

Political science professor Thomas Pangle has been invited by the University of Chicago to be the second Exxon lecturer next fall. Pangle will deliver five lectures, sponsored by the university's Committee on Social Thought and the Exxon Education Foundation of New York, on the topic "The Moral Vision of the American Founding". A book by Pangle based on the lectures will be published by the University of Chicago Press.

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# Arts and science will accept all OAC credits

by George Cook

The Faculty of Arts & Science Council has decided to accept all Ontario Academic Courses (OACs) — the provincially-designed secondary school courses that will replace the grade 13 program by 1990.

The faculty's decision marks a change from its previous policy of not accepting certain grade 13 courses for admission — physical education and law, for example. The arts and science decision also applies to Erindale College. Scarborough College, which has a distinct humanities program, has also decided to accept all OACs.

Dean Robin Armstrong told the Feb. 2 meeting of the council that the OACs are an improvement on the old grade 13 program in that they have been designed exclusively for university-bound students. Community colleges are prohibited from requiring OACs for admission to their programs.

The faculty will monitor the progress of students who are admitted from the OACs and will evaluate the courses as data become available. A background paper presented to the council by the dean says that if a particular OAC inadequately prepares students for first-year work the faculty will be "fully justified in declaring that course unacceptable for admission".

"To put it bluntly," the paper continues, "we will have in our hands an instrument with which to put pressure on the schools to produce courses of acceptable quality."

Between 70 and 80 percent of all OAC content will be prescribed by the ministry guidelines, "with the result that we shall now have an excellent grasp of what students will and will not have studied in their final secondary school courses." Every OAC will require prerequisites from earlier grades. "Thus, these school-leaving courses will have some methodological foundation to build on. These prescriptions and restrictions add up to a determination that the OACs are true university preparation courses, intended for university-bound students only," the paper concludes.

Applicants whose grades are above set levels will be automatically admitted to the faculty. Those whose grades are at the limit of admissibility will be judged according to the applicability of their OAC courses to their intended field of study at the University.

The faculty's director of student

affairs, Peter Harris, said applicants must present one OAC in English, one in math or a language other than English and four additional OACs, preferably in their area of academic interest — art and art history (Erindale only), commerce and economics, humanities, life sciences, physical sciences, psychology and social sciences.

Harris said the faculty will soon have data on the first OACs, including English. Only seven of 50 OAC guidelines have been completed, according to Professor Richard Van Fossen, the Council of Ontario Universities' liaison officer to the Ontario Ministry of Education on the development of the OACs. Van Fossen is a professor of English at Erindale.

When the new curriculum is completely implemented it will apply to all Ontario secondary schools — public, separate and private — that offer provincially accredited diplomas, he said. Local and provincial educators are working hard to ensure the effective inauguration of the OACs and to establish relatively uniform methods of evaluating student performance.

Whereas in the past student evaluation varied greatly from school to school, under the new curriculum it will be prescribed by the ministry, with greater weight given to examinations — up to 50 percent of the final mark in some cases, Van Fossen said. The attempts to establish more uniform methods and standards of evaluation may be an attempt to avoid the re-introduction of province-wide exams, he added.

The 50 approved OACs will also introduce a measure of curricular standardization. Before the current round of secondary school reform, there were about 700 different grade 13 courses offered by Ontario secondary schools. A 1981 survey found about 70 different courses in history alone.

Director of admissions William Kent said all of the University's direct-entry faculties, schools and colleges have indicated they will accept the OACs. The Faculty of Applied Science & Engineering has decided that the English OAC will be required for admission, along with two mathematics courses. Engineering formerly required three maths while English was optional.

Kent, a member and former chairman of the Peel Board of Education and past president of the Association of Large School Boards in Ontario, said the Faculty of Arts & Science 1981 decision not to accept certain grade 13 subjects was greeted with some dismay by Ontario school boards.

"But while the boards were critical of the decision," Kent said, "I think many acknowledged that there were differences in levels of preparation and course

quality among schools and some evidence to suggest that there needed to be improvements. There has been some unhappiness over the fact that they are being implemented so quickly but, generally speaking, support for the new curriculum is strong."

Greater curricular uniformity will make it easier to reintroduce some form of province-wide exams, at least in core subjects like English and math, if the decision is made to do so, Kent said. However, the principle of provincial exams does not enjoy universal support among educators and the Ministry of Education appears reluctant to institute them at this time. "However, there will be much closer monitoring of what's happening in individual schools," Kent said.

It is too soon to tell what effect the OACs will have on enrolment. They will be more rigorous than the former grade 13 courses, but the greater rigour may not act as a deterrent. "My personal theory is that students want to be challenged," Kent said, "so I don't

anticipate that the OACs will result in a decrease in the number of those admissible to the University. They'll just be better prepared when they get here."

In 1980, the then dean of arts and science, Arthur Kruger, now principal of Woodsworth College, initiated a study of grade 13 courses. The result was a decision by the faculty not to accept courses in physical education, technical studies, data processing, marketing and merchandising, secretarial skills and law from applicants for admission. (Other faculties and schools did not take the same steps and continued to recognize all grade 13 subjects. The School of Physical & Health Education, for example, continued to accept grade 13 physical education.)

The creation of the OACs was the result of a provincial review begun in 1980. A series of studies and reports by the government led to the creation, about three years ago, of a new secondary school curriculum known as OSIS (Ontario Schools: Intermediate and Senior). The OACs form part of OSIS.

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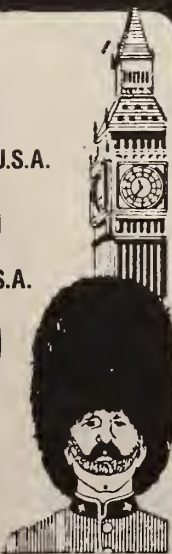
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## Oral history workshop

The University Archives has organized a one-day workshop on oral history for Feb. 27 for anyone interested in producing and preserving the oral history of the University of Toronto.

Workshop sessions will cover the methodology of oral history, archival preservation of oral history, and technical information on recording and tapes. Speakers include Professor Phyllis Grosskurth of the Department of English and Professor Robert Bothwell of the Department of History, staff from the Media Centre and interviewers from the U of T oral history project.

For registration information, call Sandra Guillaume at 978-5342.



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### Travels around the Femoral Head: A Sphere of Enjoyment for the Anatomist.

*Monday, February 9*  
Dr. H.J. Barrie, Department of Pathology. Cummings Auditorium, Women's College Hospital. 4.15 p.m. (Pathology)

### Law and Canonical Tradition in the Orthodox Church: Do the Holy Canons Unite or Divide?

*Monday, February 9*  
Prof. Lewis J. Patsavos, Holy Cross Greek Orthodox School of Theology, Brookline; St. Peter and St. Andrew lecture series. Upper Brennan Hall, St. Michael's College. 8 p.m.

### The Church in Canada Today: Problems, Prophecy and Prospects in the 1980s.

*Tuesday, February 10*  
Father Ulysses Pare, Canadian Religious Conference; Catholic Church in Canada: Historical Perspectives series. Carr Hall, University of St. Michael's College. 100 St. Joseph St. 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Tickets \$10 per lecture. (St. Michael's)

### Christianity and Science in Historical Perspective.

*Tuesday, February 10*  
Prof. Donald H. McNally, Institute for the History & Philosophy of Science &

Technology. Sheraton Hall, Wycliffe College. 7.30 p.m. (Canadian Scientific & Christian Affiliation)

### Epigraphical Sources for Palestine under Persian Rule.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Prof. Isreal Eph'al, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; visiting Department of Near Eastern Studies. Room 323, old Textbook Store, 280 Huron St. (enter from 41 Willcocks St. or Bancroft Ave. off Spadina). 3.15 p.m. (Near Eastern Studies)

### From "Acropole" to Cathedral: Recent Archaeological Discoveries in Nuba.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Krzysztof Grzymiski, Royal Ontario Museum. Lecture room, McLaughlin Planetarium. 4.30 p.m. (Archaeological Institute of America, Toronto Society)

### Anti-convulsants in Affective Illness: Implications for Mechanisms of Action.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Dr. Robert Post, National Institute of Mental Health; visiting Department of Psychiatry. Auditorium, ground floor, St. Michael's Hospital. 5 p.m. (Psychiatry)

### The Great Peace Journey.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Jean Wright, United Church Peace Network; report on a visit with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Dec. 1986.

### The Five Continents, Six Nations Peace Initiative.

Prof. Eric Fawcett, Science for Peace International Network; report on a conference in Greece in Dec. 1986. 179 University College. 8 p.m. (Science for Peace)

### From Ebla to Damascus: The Art and Archaeology of Ancient Syria.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Suzanne Heim, Metropolitan Museum of Art. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m. (Society for Mesopotamian Studies)

### Jewish and Christian Attitudes to the Holy Land: The Rehob Mosaic and the Madeba Map.

*Thursday, February 12*  
Prof. Aaron Demsky, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Room 323, old Textbook Store, 280 Huron St. (enter from 41 Willcocks St. or Bancroft Ave. off Spadina). 4 p.m. (Near Eastern Studies)

### Kierkegaard's Intention.

*Thursday, February 12*  
Prof. Jeremy Walker, McGill University. Junior Common Room, Trinity College. 8 p.m. (Trinity)

### Conversational Style.

*Friday, February 13*  
Prof. Deborah Tannen, Georgetown University. 205 Claude T. Bissell Building. 3.30 p.m. (Linguistics)

### Survival in Space: A Hostile Environment.

*Sunday, February 15*  
Prof. Roderick C. Tennyson, Institute for Aerospace Studies. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 3 p.m. (Royal Canadian Institute)

### Early Exocrine Gland Changes in Cystic Fibrosis.

*Monday, February 16*  
Dr. J.M. Sturgess, Department of Pathology. Cummings Auditorium, Women's College Hospital. 4.15 p.m. (Pathology)

### Surgery of Arteriovenous Malformations.

*Tuesday, February 17*  
Prof. Kenichiro Sugita, Shinsu University, Japan; Wm. S. Keith Visiting Professor of Neurosurgery. Auditorium, Toronto Western Hospital. 5 p.m. (Toronto Western Neurosurgical Group)

### Catholic-sponsored Health Care: Historical and Current Reflections.

*Tuesday, February 17*  
Sister Janet Murray, St. Joseph's Health System; Catholic Church in Canada: Historical Perspectives series. Carr Hall, University of St. Michael's College, 100 St. Joseph St. 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Tickets \$10 per lecture. (St. Michael's)

### Neurosurgical Instrumentation for the 21st Century.

*Wednesday, February 18*  
Prof. Kenichiro Sugita, Shinsu University, Japan; Wm. S. Keith Visiting Professor of Neurosurgery. Auditorium, Toronto Western Hospital. 3 p.m. (Toronto Western Neurosurgical Group)

### A Peace-keeping Satellite for Canada and the U.N.?

*Wednesday, February 18*  
Ronald Buckingham, Canadian Astronautics; Walter Dorn, U.N. Representative for Science for Peace; and Douglas Scott, Q.C., Research Director of Lawyers for Social Responsibility. 179 University College. 8 p.m. (Science for Peace)

### Clipping Techniques for Unusual Aneurysms.

*Thursday, February 19*  
Prof. Kenichiro Sugita, Shinsu University, Japan; Wm. S. Keith Visiting Professor of Neurosurgery. Auditorium, Toronto Western Hospital. 8 a.m. (Toronto Western Neurosurgical Group)

### Debugging Matthew Arnold.

*Monday, February 23*  
University Professor John M. Robson, Department of English. Lecture Hall, Emmanuel College. 8 p.m. (Victoria)

## COLLOQUIA

### The Role of Fuzzy Logic in Common Sense Reasoning and Knowledge Representation.

*Tuesday, February 10*  
Prof. L.A. Zadeh, University of California, Berkeley. 1101 Sandford Fleming Building. 11 a.m. (Computer Science and Industrial Engineering)

### Management of Uncertainty in Expert Systems.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Prof. L.A. Zadeh, University of California, Berkeley. 211 Rosebrugh Building. 2 p.m. (Computer Science and Industrial Engineering)

### Liquid Mirror Telescopes: Hardware and Software.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Prof. Ermanno Borra, Laval University. 137 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 3.10 p.m. (Astronomy)

### Children's Capacities in Legal Contexts.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Prof. Thomas Grisso, St. Louis University, Missouri. 2102 Sidney Smith Hall. 4 p.m. (Psychology)

## SEMINARS

### Children between Two Cultures: Images and Words.

*Monday, February 9*  
Judith Lazar, Centre National de Recherches Scientifiques, Paris. Coach House, 39A Queen's Park Cres. E. 12 noon. (McLuhan Program)

### Social and Environmental Issues for Urban Waste Management in Indian Cities.

*Monday, February 9*  
Prof. Christine Furedy, York University. History common room, 2090A Sidney Smith Hall. 3 p.m. (South Asian Studies)

### An Explanation of Fruit Growth in Terms of Water Relations.

*Tuesday, February 10*  
Prof. R. Lee, Memorial University. 7 Botany Building. 4 p.m. (Botany)

### Fieldwork in Gambia.

*Thursday, February 12*  
Prof. Matthew Hill, University of Waterloo. 158 Wallberg Building. 3.30 p.m. (Collegium Archaeometricum)

### The Physics of Winter Clothing.

*Thursday, February 12*  
Brian Farnworth, Defence Research Establishment, Ottawa. 102 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 4.10 p.m. (Physics)

### The Church and Modern Art and Architecture.

*Friday, February 13*  
Prof. Michael Sheehan, Pontifical Institute for Medieval Studies. Centre for Religious Studies Lounge, 14-352 Robarts Library. 1.15 p.m. (Centre for Religious Studies)

### Steric Effects of Bulky Phosphido Ligands in Transition Metal and Main Group Chemistry.

*Friday, February 13*  
Prof. R. Jones, University of Texas at Austin. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 3.30 p.m.

### Numerical Astrophysics: Revealing the Universe Using Supercomputers.

*Wednesday, February 18*  
Prof. Joan Centrella, Drexel University, Philadelphia. 137 McLennan Physical Laboratories. 3.10 p.m. (Astronomy)

### Whose Garbage? Whose Gold? Public and Private Enterprise in Municipal Waste Recycling in Asia.

*Thursday, February 12*  
Prof. Christine Furedy, York University. 211 Haultain Building. 4 p.m. (IES)

### Visualization of Turbulent Mixing of Gases.

*Thursday, February 12*  
Prof. John Saber, Concordia University. 252 Mechanical Engineering Building. 4 p.m. (Mechanical Engineering)

### Describing the Renaissance Book.

*Friday, February 13*  
Alvan Bregman, Faculty of Library and Information Science; Manuscripts, Books and Libraries from Petrarch to Milton series. 321 Pratt Library, University College. 2 to 4 p.m. (Reformation and Renaissance Studies)

### Pindar's Fifth Nemean: Occasion and Myth

*Friday, February 13*  
Prof. E.I. Robbins, Department of Classical Studies. 148 University College. 3.10 p.m. (Classical Studies)

### A Specific L-glutamate/Proton Symport System at the Plasma Membrane of Asparagus Mesophyll Cells.

*Friday, February 13*  
Prof. A. Bown, Brock University. 7 Botany Building. 3.30 p.m. (Botany)

### Developmental Basis of Floral Form in Legumes.

*Monday, February 16*  
Prof. S.C. Tucker, Louisiana State University. 7 Botany Building. 12 noon. (Botany)

### Absorption Modelling in the GIT.

*Tuesday, February 17*  
Prof. Jennifer Dressman, University of Michigan. 519 Pharmacy Building. 9 a.m. (Pharmacy)

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## Events deadlines

Please note that information for Events listings must be received in writing at the *Bulletin* offices, 45 Willcocks St., by the following times:

Events taking place February 23 to March 9:  
*Monday, February 9*

Events taking place March 9 to 23  
*Monday, February 23*





From Update — Vision After the Sermon, an exhibition at Scarborough College by Stan Repar. See Exhibitions for details.

## MEETINGS & CONFERENCES

### Governing Council.

*Monday, February 9*  
Special meeting on the budget guidelines. Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4.30 p.m.

### Business Affairs Committee.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Council Chamber, Simcoe Hall. 4 p.m.

### Organic and Biochemical Analysis with Selective Chemical Sensors.

*Tuesday, February 17*  
A review of the state-of-the-art in chemical sensor device technology. Speakers will include representatives from The Chemical Sensors Group

and from industry. 158 Lash Miller Chemical Laboratories. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
Registration: \$25 CIC members; \$30 non-members; \$10 students.  
*Information/Pre-registration: Ms. Sheryl Archer, 978-3575.*

### Erindale Alumni Executive.

*Wednesday, February 13*  
Faculty Club, South Building. 6 p.m.

### Erindale Alumni Directors.

*Wednesday, February 18*  
Faculty Club, South Building. 6.45 p.m.

## EXHIBITIONS

### SCARBOROUGH COLLEGE

**Paintings by Stan Repar.**  
*To February 13*  
The Gallery, Scarborough College.  
Hours: Monday to Friday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

### VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

**Virginia Woolf, The Hogarth Press and The Bloomsbury Group.**  
*To February 27*  
Pratt Library.  
Hours: Monday to Thursday, 8.45 a.m. to 12 midnight; Friday, 8.45 to 6 p.m.; Saturday, 12 noon to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1 to 10 p.m.

## PLAYS & READINGS

### Blood and Ice.

*Tuesday, February 10 to Sunday, February 15*  
By Liz Lochhead; Graduate Centre for Study of Drama production, 1986-87 season. Robert Gill Theatre, Koffler Student Services Centre. Performances at 8 p.m. except Sunday, 2 p.m. Tickets \$5, students and seniors \$3.  
*Reservations: Monday-Friday 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., 586-7986.*

### University College Playreading Group.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Karl Jirgens, editor, *Rampike Magazine*; Visiting Playwright series. University College Playhouse. 4 to 6 p.m. (UC)

### Gwendolyn MacEwen.

*Thursday, February 12*  
Sounding the Difference: Readings by Women series. Room 2008, New College. 12 noon.  
(Women's Studies and Canadian Literature & Language program)

### JUSTINA M. BARNICKE GALLERY, HART HOUSE

*To March 5*  
**Photo/sculpture.**  
Howard Gerry. East Gallery.  
**Urban Landscape Themes.**  
Jill Livermore, works on paper. West Gallery.  
Gallery Hours: Tuesday to Thursday, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Friday and Saturday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sunday 2 to 5 p.m.

### ERINDALE CAMPUS

**Joe Rosenthal.**  
*To March 8*  
Bronze sculpture by Joe Rosenthal. Art Gallery, Erindale Campus.  
Gallery hours: Monday to Friday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, 12 noon to 5 p.m.

### ROBERTS LIBRARY

**Evolution of Medical Illustration**  
*To March 27*  
A historical survey of art in the service of medicine. Main Display Area.  
Hours: Monday to Friday, 8.30 a.m. to 12 midnight; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1 to 10 p.m.

### FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

**Arthur Erickson, Architect.**  
*February 10 to March 5*  
Drawings, photographs and models. Galleries, 230 College St.  
Gallery hours: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Thursday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

## MUSIC

### ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

**Royal Conservatory Orchestra**  
*Friday, February 13*  
Agnes Grossmann, conductor; eighth in series of 11 concerts. Church of the Redeemer, Bloor and Avenue Rd. 8 p.m.  
Tickets \$8, students and seniors \$5. RCM box office, 978-5470.

*Information on all Conservatory concerts available from publicity office, 978-3771.*

### FACULTY OF MUSIC EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING

**Annual Donald McMurrich Scholarship Concert**  
*Sunday, February 15*  
The Toronto Symphony Bass Quartet & Friends perform the works of Sam Davis and others. Walter Hall. 3 p.m. Tickets \$3.

*Information on all events in the Edward Johnson Building available from the box office, 978-3744.*

## FILMS

### Innis Winter Film Program.

*Thursday, February 12*  
Peter Greenaway's *The Falls*. Innis Town Hall. 7 p.m.  
Tickets \$2.  
*Information: 978-7023.*

## MISCELLANY

### Erindale Wednesday Noon Series.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Kay Takenaka will speak on University ceremonies, convocation in particular. The Gallery, Erindale College. 12 noon.

### Padua.

*Wednesday, February 11*  
Cities of Italy, lunchtime videos. 004 Northrop Frye Hall, Victoria College. 12.15 p.m. (Renaissance Studies)

### Lawrence Day.

*Friday, February 13*  
A simultaneous exhibition presented by University College Chess Club. Howard Ferguson Dining Hall. 12 noon to 3 p.m.

### Erindale Alumni Ski Day.

*Saturday, February 21*  
Skiers to meet at the Erindale Alumni banner near the ticket sales location, Horseshoe Valley. 9 a.m. RSVP 828-5214.

## IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Nathan Nayar, professor, Department of Psychiatry and president and chief executive officer, Donwood Institute, Jan. 16.

Dr. Nayar received his MD and BS degrees in 1971 from the University of Delhi and his FRCP (C), psychiatry, in 1979. He joined the Donwood Institute as president and CEO in 1985 after serving in the alcohol and drug addiction program at the Royal

Ottawa Hospital since 1979 and as its director since 1981. He was also an assistant professor in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Ottawa. In Toronto, he became a consultant at the Sunnybrook Medical Centre and an assistant professor in the U of T Department of Psychiatry.

Dr. Nayar worked in the field of addiction in various capacities for more than 17

years. His major interests in research were objectifying the diagnosis of alcoholism through blood work, elderly alcoholics and family therapy. In Ottawa, he established the internationally renowned NARCAN Clinic, the only clinic of its kind which treats addicts abusing opiates. In 1984, he received the annual Mediplex Award of Recognition in the field of addiction.

John Coveart, music teacher and vocal coach, Royal Conservatory of Music and Faculty of Music, Jan. 23.

Mr. Coveart taught weekly master classes in piano and vocal accompaniment at the Faculty of Music. He was

also a member of the board of examiners at the Conservatory.

Born in Toronto, Mr. Coveart joined the Conservatory in 1948 and the faculty two years later. During his career, he coached at the

Canadian Opera Company, the UBC summer school of opera and the Stratford Festival.

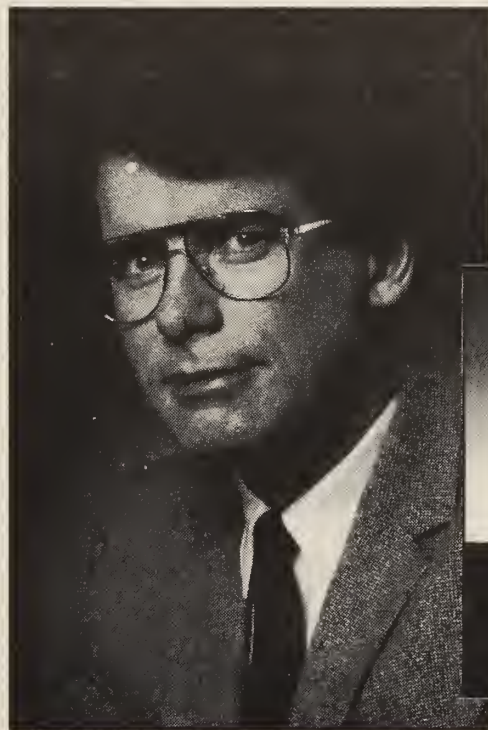
His work as a soloist and accompanist was also heard in CBC recitals and on several recordings.

## Search committee, political science chairperson

A search committee has been established in the Faculty of Arts & Science to recommend a chairperson for the Department of Political Science. The members are: Dean R.L. Armstrong, Faculty of Arts & Science (*chairperson*); Professors Ian Drummond, vice-dean, Faculty of Arts & Science; D.E. Moggridge, associate dean, Division II, School of Graduate Studies; Janice Stein, R.O. Matthews, T.J. Colton and T.L. Pangle, Department of Political

Science; R.A. Manzer, Division of Social Sciences, Scarborough College; Sylvia Bashevkin, Division of Social Sciences, Erindale College; E.C. Brown, Department of History; and J.R. Prichard, dean, Faculty of Law.

The committee would appreciate receiving nominations and/or comments from interested members of the University community. These can be made verbally or in writing to the chairperson or to any member of the committee.



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# The other Europe: does Central Europe exist?

by H. Gordon Skilling

Milan Kundera, noted Czech writer now living in exile in France, recently wrote a controversial article entitled "The Tragedy of Central Europe". By Central Europe Kundera was referring to the zone of small nations lying between Germany and Russia, with a population of some 200 million people, including Poles, Czechs and Slovaks, Hungarians, Austrians, Rumanians, Serbs and Croats and others. In Kundera's mind the tragedy lay not in the fact that these nations, except for Austria, Finland and Yugoslavia, were in a large degree dominated by the USSR and that their cultures were threatened with extinction or emasculation by communist control. Perhaps even worse, the countries of Western Europe gave little heed to this fact (even though, in Kundera's opinion, they were witnessing their own probable destiny). "If to live means to exist in the eyes of those we love then Central Europe no longer exists, for in the rest of Europe it is regarded as just a part of the Soviet Empire and nothing more."

This gloomy prognosis was challenged by others who found reason for hope in the active intellectual resistance of independent spirits in the region and in the prospects of eventual change both in the USSR and in Eastern Europe. Kundera's challenge cannot, however, be ignored, even on the campus of the University of Toronto.

Does Central Europe exist at the University of Toronto? This question was studied by a Special Committee on East European Studies, established by the Centre for Russian & East European Studies (CREES). According to its report the answer was a qualified "yes". Although the study of this region was "a major enterprise" at the University during the past quarter of a century, this was now threatened by budget cuts and by retirements. The prospects for the future were uncertain. Only urgent action, detailed in the report's 21 proposals, would avert the danger that studies of this important area might gradually sink into oblivion. (See box for

summary of the report's recommendations.)

When CREES was established in 1963, its title was deliberately chosen to reflect the view that Eastern or Central Europe, far from being a mere satellite of the Soviet Union, was a distinctive historical and cultural region which deserved as much attention as its great neighbour to the East. Although ill-defined geographically, and politically always divided, Central Europe possessed a basic historic and cultural unity, it was argued by one of its most distinguished natives, Czeslaw Milosz, of Polish-Lithuanian origin, Nobel Laureate in Literature. This was expressed in such enduring forms as its architecture, music, literature, theatre and films, and in its culture generally.

The rich contributions of this area to European scholarship and culture could be shown merely by listing, almost at random, the following names: Jan Hus and Karel Wotyla; Freud and Herzl; Kafka and Andrić; Mahler and Bartok; Kokoschka and Klimt; Djilas and Kolakowsky. Similarly, evidence that the region had always been an integral and significant part of the history of Europe as a whole could be offered by mentioning places such as Sarajevo, Munich and Danzig, or Auschwitz, Lidice and Katyn; persons such as Hitler, Masaryk and Tito; and, cataclysmic events such as the Hungarian Revolution, the Prague Spring, and the rise and fall of Solidarity.

Václav Havel, noted Czech playwright and spokesman of the Charter 77 human rights movement, presented similar views in his address in Rotter-



STEVE BEHAL

dam in November 1986 on receiving the Erasmus award for his contribution to European unity. He went further to argue that all of Europe, both East and West, shared a common past, common problems and a common fate, and urged his listeners not to forget the other part of Europe. There was "only one Europe, a Europe divided politically but spiritually undivided and indivisible."

It was in this spirit that CREES, during the past 25 years, laid the foundations of a rich program of studies in Central or Eastern Europe. The University of Toronto came to be widely recognized and greatly admired, at home and abroad, as one of the leading academic institutions of the Western world for advanced training and research in this area. It was distinguished by the wide array of languages and literatures taught, including not only Russian, but also Ukrainian, Polish, Serbo-Croatian and Czech, and more recently Hungarian and Yiddish. It was noted also for the presence on its faculty of specialists, many of world renown, whose research and publications have made major contributions to scholarly understanding of the history, politics, literature and language of the many nations of the area.

The report soberly analyzed the strengths and weaknesses of this program and recommended that CREES should "commit itself to maintaining and strengthening the international stature of its East European studies teaching program and strive for a balance between these and Russian and Soviet studies." It was recognized that this would require a greater investment by the University and outside funding for more specialized projects. In particular, the recent grant to CREES from the Mellon Foundation needed to be supplemented by similar support for the countries of Eastern Europe. Only in this way, stated the report, could Canada continue to have an East European studies program of international stature and could Toronto continue to show leadership to the country as a whole.

Let us hope that the report will not gather dust in departmental and administration files and that there will be increasing public recognition of the need to support the study of the "other

## Dyck report recommendations

A special committee on East European Studies, chaired by Professor Harvey L. Dyck of history, issued in September 1986 a report entitled "Affirming a National and International Role: East European Studies at the University of Toronto," which included among its recommendations the following:

- to oppose any cut in real terms of the library's expenditures on East European materials
- to seek outside funding for library acquisitions
- to develop an East European cinematic and documentary film and video collection
- to introduce an interdisciplinary MA program in Russian and East European studies
- to establish academic and student exchange programs with Eastern Europe
- to maintain the program in Czech language and literature
- to reinstate a chair of Serbo-Croatian or Yugoslav studies and a program in modern Jewish studies, including instruction in Yiddish
- to appoint a specialist in Polish and East European history in the history department and a specialist in Slavic and East European politics in the political science department
- to develop a more active "community outreach" in relation to the ethnic communities in Canada as well as to the broader public.

Europe". Several hundred thousand of our fellow citizens consider the countries of this region their "homelands". All of us, as Canadians, have been linked with it in two world wars and in peacetime cooperation and are obliged under the Helsinki Final Act to strive for its security and freedom. In self-respect and out of self-interest we should know as much as possible about a part of the world in whose future we have a deep concern.

Gordon Skilling, professor emeritus of political science, was director of the Centre for Russian & East European Studies from 1963 to 1974.



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# LETTERS

## Criticism not a proposal to turn back the clock

Mr. Paul Cadario, an alumni member of the Governing Council, has taken issue with a little article on the working of the Governing Council which I was recently invited to write for the *UTFA Newsletter (Bulletin, Jan. 12)*. He accuses Professor W.H. Nelson and myself of being nostalgic for the old Board of Governors and Senate and of overlooking their defects. I should like to correct this misconception of Mr. Cadario by recalling that in the early '60s, as chairman of the faculty association's Committee on University Government (and vice-president of the association in 1965-66), I played an active role in the association's demand for representation on the Board and for a thorough reform of the Senate, then too large and too narrow in its composition. President Bissell was sympathetic with our views and we did achieve some reforms with the approval of the Haist Report providing for faculty consultation in the appointment of deans, principals and chairmen and with the setting up of a president's advisory council with faculty representatives, two of whom became non-voting but participating assessors on the Board. Our other requests led to the appointment of the Commission on University Government with the unfortunate consequences that Professor Nelson has described in his *Bulletin* article. The University of Toronto embarked on the unhappy experiment of unicameralism, but significantly, other universities have not been induced to follow

our example.

Professor Nelson and myself have endeavoured to show how we went wrong but neither of us wanted a return to the old U of T Senate and Board of Governors as they were then constituted. Our chief concern is that the governing authority in academic decision-making should be an academic one, subject only to the overall authority of a Governing Council or a Board of Governors in financial matters. The best way to ensure this may be to return to a bi-cameral system, but if it seems preferable to retain unicameralism for the time being at least we should have a primarily academic and semi-independent Academic Affairs Committee as partly envisaged in Dr. Macdonald's report of 1977. We are not proposing to turn the clock back but rather to get the University back on the right track.

In conclusion, I would like to reject the charge of bitterness and to make it clear that my criticisms are of the existing system rather than of the people involved. Many hard-working and dedicated people — students, alumni and government appointees as well as members of the University staff — have worked for the Governing Council since its inauguration and I trust will continue to do so either on a revised Governing Council or a reconstituted Board of Governors.

J.B. Conacher  
Professor Emeritus  
Department of History

## CANADIAN SCHOLARS' PRESS



The Canadian Scholars' Press has been established to publish texts, readings, workbooks and other required materials, professionally printed in book form, for use in university courses. For classes of one hundred students or more the Press will publish a book developed by the instructor and make copies available to students through regular campus book outlets at reasonable prices.

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In 1986-87 CSP has published J.T. Stevenson, *Engineering Ethics* (ISBN 0-921627-02-5) and Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, edited and introduced by Jack Wayne (ISBN 0-921627-00-9). Donald Clairmont and D.W. Magill, *Africville* (ISBN 0-921627-04-1) will be published in May.

We are planning our publications now for the 1987-88 academic year. If you have a project which may fit our programme, please call the Press at 416-588-4397.

## Comparisons to Brock are inappropriate

I was pleased to see President Connell's statistics showing that faculty salaries at U of T are, on average, higher than those at Brock University. After all, the cost of living in Toronto, especially housing, is, I assume, considerably higher than the cost of living in St. Catharines, so it would be expected that our salaries would reflect that.

The point is, of course, that the president's figures are not much help unless things like differences in the cost of living in different cities are controlled for, which they weren't.

But the main variable that wasn't controlled for was style of university. As long as U of T has pretensions to being a leading research university, the best in Ontario if not in Canada, comparisons to universities that are primarily

undergraduate colleges are misleading. It is only to be expected that U of T would be paying higher salaries to attract and retain world-class research faculty.

It would therefore be interesting to see a table in which our salaries are compared to those of the universities with which U of T really competes: major North American research universities such as, if not MIT and Stanford, then at least the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, the University of Michigan, the University of California, Berkeley, and so on. I believe it would be found that our full-year salaries are rather less than the nine-month salaries of our US peers.

Graeme Hirst  
Department of Computer Science

## RESEARCH NEWS

For further information and application forms for any of the following agencies, please contact ORA at 978-2163.

### Canadian Electrical Association

The CEA invites the submission of research proposals on: Development of an influence vector for the electrical co-ordination of power and telecommunications systems.

The closing for receipt of this proposal is 4 p.m., March 5 at the association.

### Connaught Senior Fellowships in the Humanities & Social Sciences

Applicants are reminded that the deadline for senior fellowship competitions has been moved forward, beginning with the 1987-88 competition. (Research News, *Bulletin*, Jan. 12.) The new deadline is May 15.

### Max Bell Foundation

The foundation offers grants for projects that it considers innovative in character and of substantial national or regional significance. It focuses on four major fields only: health services, physical fitness and sports, Canada and the Asian Pacific, veterinary medicine.

Preliminary application is in the form of a brief letter describing the project, with an estimated budget. The foundation may invite a more detailed proposal for consideration. Application may be made at any time, but will be reviewed in the spring and fall of each year. University signature requirements will apply to the letter of intent.

Further details of specific research areas in each category may be obtained from ORA.

G. Allan Roeher Institute (Formerly National Institute on Mental Retardation) Funds are available for research projects in a broad range of fields relating to human services and mental

retardation and for graduate student bursaries.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from ORA. Deadline for bursaries is March 30; for research grants, April 30.

### Laidlaw Foundation

The foundation has extended the deadline for application to the scholar program to May 31. Please note the following modifications.

Candidates submitted for consideration must be outstanding scholars, internationally recognized for research, professional education and practice.

Appointments need not be limited to one year and may begin at any time during the academic year. Shorter and longer appointments are negotiable.

Universities are encouraged to submit a preliminary statement to the foundation.

A complete submission will contain substantial information on the responsibilities to be undertaken by the scholar.

The foundation may publish or co-sponsor the publication of public lectures and symposia.

### Upcoming Deadline Dates

Atkinson Charitable Foundation — Faculty of Medicine: March 16; ORA: April 20.

Banting Research Foundation — research grants: March 1.

Max Bell Foundation — research projects: any time.

Canadian Cystic Fibrosis — summer student awards: February 20.

Canadian Foundation for Ileitis & Colitis — research grants: March 1.

Canadian Paraplegic Association — research grants: (tentative) February 15.

Canadian Psychiatric Research Foundation — research grants and personal development: February 27.

Cancer Research Society Inc. (Canada) — fellowships: February 15.

Environment Canada — Canadian Wildlife Service: February 16.

Fight for Sight Inc. — personnel awards, grants-in-aid: March 1.

Health & Welfare Canada (NHRDP) — fellowships: February 15.

Hudson River Foundation — research grants: February 12.

Juvenile Diabetes Foundation (US) — research grants: March 1.

Kidney Foundation of Canada — summer fellowships: February 16.

Laidlaw Foundation — scholar program: May 31.

Charles A. Lindbergh Fund — grants (various disciplines): March 1.

Louis & Artur Lucian Award — visiting professorship (nominations): March 15.

Medical Research Council — workshops and symposia, travel grants: March 1; university-industry programs: any time.

Ministry of Colleges & Universities — university research incentive fund: February 28.

National Institutes of Health (US) — competing continuation and supplemental research grants: March 1.

National Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation (Canada) — research grants: March 15.

Ontario Ministry of Health — equipment grants, coordinated by Faculty of Medicine: February 16.

Ontario Ministry of Transportation & Communications — joint transportation and communications research program: February 15.

G. Allan Roeher Institute — bursaries: March 30; research projects: April 30.

Tsumura Juntendo, Inc. — research grants: April 1. (Please note change.)

U of T Research Board — Life Sciences Committee — summer undergraduate and graduate programs, individual applicants contact own department for internal deadlines, receipt of ranked departmental applications at ORA: February 28.

Connaught senior fellowships: May 15. (Please note change.)

Whitehall Foundation Inc. (US) — research grants, grants-in-aid: March 1.

Damon Runyon-Walter Winchell Cancer Fund — fellowships: March 15.

## PHD ORALS

Please contact the PhD oral examination office at 978-5258 for information regarding time and location for these listings.

Tuesday, February 24  
Louise Rolande Simard, Department of Medical Biophysics, "Molecular Analysis of Human Argininosuccinate Lyase Deficiency." Prof. R.R. McInnes.



# CLASSIFIED

A classified ad costs \$8 for up to 35 words and \$.25 for each additional word. Your name counts as one word as does your phone number, but the components of your address will each be counted as a word. No charge for postal code.

A cheque or money order payable to University of Toronto must accompany your ad.

Ads must be submitted in writing, 10 days before Bulletin publication date, to Marion de Courcy-Ireland, Department of Communications, 45 Wilcocks St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. Ads will not be accepted over the phone.

## Accommodation Rentals Available - Metro

**Renovated house in west Annex.** Ideal for academic family, 5 minutes from University, 3 bedrooms, study/guest room, 2nd floor laundry, garage. Close to bus and subway. \$1600 plus utilities. Available August 1987 to June 1988 (negotiable). Douglas Cowling 491-5050/536-9022.

**For Rent: Family Only.** Parkview Hill Cres. (O'Connor-St. Clair). 4 bedrooms, 2½ bathrooms. Easy access downtown. References. Immediate possession. 759-1197. E.J. Parker Real Estate Ltd., Realtor.

**Furnished home** (3 bedrooms and office), nice garden, for rent during remainder of research leave. March 17 — August 1, flexible. Pleasant, quiet, east-end street, close to Pape subway, shopping, schools, park. Children welcome. \$1000/month. 461-8425.

**Furnished 3 bedroom, 3 storey** Cabbagetown home. Fully renovated, 1½ baths, 5 appliances, walk-out to deck, fenced yard, central air. From June 1/87 for 12 months. \$1600 a month + utilities. 365-0028.

**To Sublet: Very large** furnished apartment, for academic year 1987-1988. 3 bedrooms (set up as 1 bedroom and two studies), 2 bathrooms, 2 balconies, fully furnished and equipped, views, next to St. Clair West subway station; easy commute to University of Toronto or to York University. \$1200 per month, utilities and parking included. Available June or July 1987. Contact: Jean Matthews, History Dept., University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 5C2. tel: day (519) 661-3646, evening (519) 673-0420.

**Summer Rental** — Lovely furnished HIGH PARK area home available July and August. Two bedrooms, parking, near subway, pretty treed backyard. Suitable for 1 or 2 responsible adults. Non-smokers. No pets. References. \$800/month. Evenings 769-5905.

**Lovely furnished house** available for rent. Three bedrooms, new kitchen and bathroom, laundry, deck and garden, parking. Bathurst & St. Clair. Available July 3/87 to July 1/88, \$1500/month. Call Roman days 736-2100 ext. 6480.

**Large one bedroom apartment** on main floor of newly renovated home. Includes washer & dryer and use of garden. \$750 per month. No pets. Close to King & Dufferin. Quiet tenant(s) with good references required. Call 978-8813.

**House for rent.** Beautifully furnished, 2 bedroom & study. Available academic year 1987-88. Safe, quiet neighbourhood. Eglinton/Bayview. Suitable tenant is single or couple. Non-smoking. Rent: \$1200/month + utilities. (416) 485-5078 evenings.

**Summer Rental.** Furnished house for rent, summer '87, 2 bedrooms plus study. Euclid near Bloor. \$1400/mo. and hydro. 531-1246.

**Newly decorated renovated rooms** in a bright large private home near U of T. All utilities included. Shared kitchen and bathroom. Could be furnished. Immediate occupancy. References required. 920-4038.

## Accommodation Rentals Required

**Furnished house or apt.** wanted by professional couple on sabbatical. July 1 '87-July 1 '88. Central location preferred. Non-smokers. Parking required. Contact Prof. David M. Cameron, 6314 Jubilee Rd., Halifax, N.S. B3H 2G7. Home (902) 429-7754 (evenings). Office (902) 424-2396.

**Furnished house** or two bedroom apartment required for 3 months beginning March 1, 1987 for visiting professor and family from Cambridge. Preferred location: close to University. Please call Canadian Institute for Theoretical Astrophysics (CITA) at 978-6879 during office hours.

**Furnished rental house,** convenient to U of T, required by professional couple (non-smokers) on sabbatical. No children. Start Sept. '87. Ph. (403) 437-3491 or 432-5471 or write 10516 — 17 Ave., Edmonton T6J 5B5.

**Princeton professors,** non-smoking, seek spacious apartment (3-bedroom or large 2-bedroom) or house for rental from June 1 or Sept. 1, 1987 to June 1 or Sept. 1, 1988. Prefer walking distance to campus. Exchange for spacious Princeton townhouse possible. Phone (609) 924-4912 or write Ian Balfour, 40 Western Way, Princeton NJ 08544.

**2 or 3 Bedroom furnished house** (or apartment) 1 September 1987 — 30 June (or possibly 31 August) 1988. References available. Rent negotiable. Call collect (403) 286-7063 evenings or write Denis Salter, 4020 Varsity Dr. N.W., Calgary, Canada T3A 0Z6.

**Furnished two bedroom apartment** or house wanted for visiting professor and wife, March through June, 1987, convenient to St. George campus. Please call A.J. Kresge, 978-4344 or 445-9032.

**Wanted to Rent.** 3 or 4 bedroom furnished house for sabbatical. Central Toronto. Sept. 1987 — April/May 1988. Would be willing to exchange home in Vancouver near UBC. Contact Prof. Tony Dawson, 3952 W. 13th St., Vancouver V6R 2T2. (604) 228-1350 or E. Deutsch (Toronto) 978-4660.

## Accommodation Out-of-town

**Large Century Home for Rent.** Oakville. Country setting but close to all, 20 min. from U of T, 6 BR, 3 bathrm., 4 fireplaces. Aug. 15 for 1 year. \$2,500/mo. plus utilities. Phone 844-1167.

## Accommodation Shared/Exchanges

**Share 4 bedroom house,** 4 appliances, big backyard, 10 minutes to subway, great location at Mt. Pleasant/Eglinton, available April 1st, ideal for single parent, \$550 incl. 978-2710 (days), 488-3104 (evenings).

**Jerusalem.** Beautiful 3 bedroom apartment, centrally located, and 1985 Peugeot, in exchange for Toronto home or apartment and car, from summer or fall 1987 for one year, contact Jacobson, 633-3418.

**House exchange with London UK.** Doctor couple with 2 children seek house within easy access of U of T for one year from Aug. 1987. Exchange with fully equipped and modernised house. 4 bedroom, 2 reception, bathroom, and large kitchen. 80 ft. garden. Very close to central London but situated in quiet private estate near open parkland. Car exchange considered. Write Dr. J.A. Ledermann, 17 Langbourne Ave., London N6 6AJ. Toronto contact: 920-8234 (evenings). London, UK: 011.44.1.340.4678.

## Accommodation Overseas

**Glasgow, Scotland.** Spending study leave or vacation in Scotland? Fully equipped and nicely furnished 2 bedroom apartment in exclusive West End. Walk to subway, botanical gardens, university, art gallery and museum, etc. Available September 1987. \$800/month plus utilities. Photos available. 978-2921 (B) or 239-1955 (H).

**Jerusalem, Yamin Moshe.** Unique townhouse, furnished, 3 bed, study, 2 bathroom, patio, avail. September for 1 year. Evenings (416) 921-3016.

**South of France.** A 3-bedroom house (furnished) in the picturesque village of Puylobier, 20 km. east of Aix-en-Provence. Available August 1987 — June 1988. \$400/month + utilities. Beth, 533-8844 (after 8 p.m.) or 978-7458 (days).

## Vacation/Leisure

**Backpack Canada & United States.** Adventuresome backpacking treks in the magnificent Canadian Rockies, the Grand Canyon in Arizona, the lower Appalachians during the autumn colour season, the Florida Trail, hut hopping in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Andes Mountains of Peru (two separate trips — backpacking and guided tour), the North Cascades in Washington State and other exciting treks. For those who feel a full backpacking trip would be too difficult for them, we have some trips where we hike out daily from a base camp in scenic backcountry areas. No experience necessary. Trips are 7 to 10 days' duration (Peru is 17 days). Request brochure. WILLARD'S ADVENTURE CLUB, Box 10, Barrie, Ontario, Canada L4M 4S9. (705) 737-1881 daytime, (705) 728-4787 evenings.

**Furnished house for rent — Florida.** Kissimmee near Disney World and other attractions. Golf & tennis nearby. Three bedrooms plus den, two baths, air-conditioned. Rent \$220.00 U.S./wk. Monthly rate available. Will need a car. (416) 444-3700 evenings.

## Secretarial

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**Extensive U of T thesis word processing** experience. Very reasonable. IBMs, WordPerfect, daisy wheels. PURDY SERVICES 665-4400. One TTC bus from subway. Next to York University.

## Miscellaneous

**Your Own Credit Union.** If you are employed by the U of T you can join the Universities and Colleges Credit Union (Unicoll). For further information call 978-5505 and ask for the member services department.

**Passport Photos: We moved!** Now at TGH in rm. CCRW3-802 (3rd floor College St. entrance). Still \$6.50 (Incl. tax) for 2 B/W Polaroid (Cash or Internal Billing only). 595-4084. **Wednesday 11-1** — no appointment necessary.

**Accent Need Adjustment?** Workshops forming with "accent" on production and formation of the English sound system, English pronunciation and intonation patterns. Small groups, ten weekly sessions. Personalized attention. Christine Gandy, B.A., Reg. OSHA Language/Speech Pathologist. 767-6691.

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**Pregnant?** A warm loving couple is anxious to adopt and provide a home for your unborn child. Working with government licensed agency. Call (416) 485-4851.

**Muskrat fur coat** for sale. Almost new. Size 12-14. \$350. Call 731-5267 after 6.

**Wanted for Cash.** Used digital VK100-AA "GiGi" terminals. Must be in working order or if not working completely, the sections that do work should be in reasonable shape. Phone John at 978-3156.

**The Toronto Men's Choir** seeking new members. No auditions necessary. Rehearsals each Tuesday, 6:30-8 p.m., Seeley Hall, Trinity College, 6 Hoskin Avenue. Repertoire spans five centuries. For further information, contact Robert H. Bell (Director) at 532-1263.

**Singles Party.** High Society is a social group, whose aim is to provide social get togethers for professionals and university graduates. Our functions are held on a monthly basis. For more information call High Society at 783-8520.

**ACCENT MOOIFICATION.** Group and individual instruction for those wishing to improve spoken English skills. Contact: Sandra Henderson of The Canadian Corporate Speaker (416) 927-9357.

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## POSITIONS ELSEWHERE

*Notice of the following vacancies outside the University has been received by the Office of the President.*

**McMaster University**  
**Director of Development and Alumni Affairs**  
Send résumé no later than *February 27* to: Mr. F.C. Hopkinson, Director of Personnel Services, McMaster University, 1280 Main St. West, Hamilton, Ont. L8S 4L8.

**University of Northern Iowa**  
**Dean, College of Education**  
Appointment commences July 1.  
Nominations and applications should be submitted by *February 28* to: Dr. Thomas R. Berg, Chair, Dean Search Committee, Department of Educational Psychology and Foundations, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614.